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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Senate on Tuesday a Bill, introduced by M. Georges, M. Henri Martin, and M. Testelin, for the organisation and military drill of youths 17 years of age and upwards, was rejected. General Billot objected to it as being calculated to clash with the conscription, and said the Government were resolved not to allow the organisation of any force other than the Army.

M. Duvaux, confirming the decision of the Rector of Nantes University, has forbidden the delivery of an inaugural speech by M. Jousset de Bellesme, one of the professors. This decision is based on the ground that, in the course of his eulogy on Claude Bernard, the Professor disparaged French science in comparison with German, that he described Bernard as a Materialist, that he denounced Catholic intolerance, and reflected on the conduct of Bernard's wife and daughters in his last moments.

Some students at Bologna and elsewhere have solicited Victor Hugo's intervention on behalf of Oberdank. "The scaffold," they say, "may extinguish in a few hours a young existence—that of Oberdank, a student at an Italian University, an apostle of humanity, opposed, like yourself, to capital punishment." Victor Hugo has accordingly written thus to the Emperor of Austria:—"I have in two days received eleven telegrams from Italian Universities and Academies. All ask for the life of a condemned man. The Emperor of Austria has at this moment a pardon to accord. Let him sign the pardon; it will be a magnanimous act."

The *Débats* of Wednesday contains a long article on the audience which the Queen granted the Malagasy Ambassadors:—

It acknowledges that Her Majesty confined her remarks to a simple manifestation of personal courtesy towards the Queen of Madagascar, but it regrets that the Ambassadors were allowed to go to Windsor, as that fact is likely to encourage "associations which have been formed to inflame Britannic prejudice against the interference of the French in the affairs of Madagascar." The journal then proceeds to express the hope that Mr. Gladstone will not countenance the "artificial agitation which has brought into notoriety a Sovereign concerning whose existence most people had but vague notions only a very short time ago." The *Débats*, indeed, would avoid anything that was likely to increase the difficulties with which the negotiations between England and France with regard to Egypt are surrounded, and it conjures the English not to seek fresh germs of conflict with their neighbours in an island far away in the seas of South Africa.

Louis Blanc's funeral on Tuesday attracted an immense concourse of people, and, except that it had a more official character, bore a great resemblance to Michelet's re-interment in Paris seven years ago. The deputations which formed the procession numbered 100, and included the suburban municipalities, Freemasons, trades unions, Republican and Socialist organisations, &c. Most of these were headed by persons bearing flags and elaborate wreaths. The procession started about noon from Louis Blanc's house in the Rue Rivoli. It was headed by forty orphans; then came a military band, the schools of the Fifth Arrondissement, and a military detachment. The hearse was one mass of wreaths. The pall-bearers were M. Albert, a compositor, and last surviving member of the Provisional Government of 1848; M. Humbert, ex-Minister of Justice; M. Oustry, Prefect of the Seine; M. de Bouteiller, President of the Paris Municipality; M. Barodet, Deputy; and four others. Behind the hearse were the deceased's next-of-kin, and his residuary legatee, M. Jattiot, his two executors, and the Presidents of all the Republican groups in both Houses. General Pittérepresented M. Grévy, and the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate, three members of the Cabinet, MM. Fallières, Tirard, and Hérisson, also figured prominently in the procession. The deputation from the Chamber consisted of four Reactionaries and twenty-one Republicans; but a very large number of other Deputies, as also of Senators, attended. The trades unions and other bodies brought up the rear; the scarves and banners of many giving this almost interminable procession a very picturesque character. The hearse, it should be mentioned, was the one employed at M. Thiers's funeral; the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, however, being removed, for the funeral was purely civil. Louis Blanc, like Michelet, Victor Hugo, and most of the old school of Democrats, was a theist; and this has been one of the reproaches flung at his memory by the Communists, who also complain that he condemned their rising in 1871. Among the trades unions was observed an English banner, inscribed "Liberty, equality, and fraternity; English workmen to their French brethren." There was a compact line of spectators all along the long interval between almost the extremity of the Rue de Rivoli, and Père la Chaise; and it being the dinner hour, the blouse element was very large. The windows were also full of spectators, who all, like the people below, uncovered as the hearse passed.

The spectators were, of course, densest in the artisan quarters, and there, too, penny portraits and buttonhole immortelles had the briskest sale; but there was naturally much less emotion and much more pure curiosity than at the funerals of Michelet and Thiers. Louis Blanc had belonged to a past generation ever since his return from exile, and his funeral could not be in any sensible degree a political demonstration. The behaviour of the crowd was perfectly decorous, and within five minutes after the procession had passed any given spot the street was empty. At a quarter past two the procession reached the cemetery. At the family vault, which already contains his brother's and mother's remains, the cortége stopped. Here there was at once a rush for places, the surrounding graves were trodden down, plants uprooted, and all brittle objects, of course, destroyed in the general tussle which ensued. The noise and violence which accompanied the arrival of the body detracted a good deal from the solemnity of the burial. M. Charles Edmond, M. Louis Blanc's executor, opened the ceremony by reading the following from M. Victor Hugo, whose age precluded him from attending without great risk:—

"The death of a man like Louis Blanc is a disappearance—it is a light extinguished. One is seized with a sadness bordering on despondency. But that despondency endures not; believing men are strong; to live is to hope. A light has gone out, but the source of light cannot go out. Men like Louis Blanc are necessary. They rise when wanted. Their work cannot be interrupted—it belongs to the very life of humanity. Let us weep for Louis Blanc, but let us not only weep for him, but have trust. At this moment, in a better world, he listens to us, and approves. He wished, and did good; he was eloquent and excellent. As an historian he taught, as an orator he persuaded, as a philosopher he enlightened. Let us honour his remains, let us venerate his memory, and accept his immortality. Such men are necessary; they must die—such is the terrestrial law; they must endure—such is celestial law. Nature makes them, the Republic requires them. What is the Republic rightly seen?—man. What is nature rightly seen?—God. Beings like Louis Blanc represent supreme consciousness. They pass through life with but one thought. It is this twofold duty—before history, facts, incidents, catastrophes, events, revolutions, to serve peoples; before God, to love them."

M. Madier de Montjau succeeded with a discourse, during which little was heard but the dissenting exclamations of some rowdies; and the excitement was intensified by several persons near the grave being very nearly pushed into it. M. Barodet next spoke, and then M. Henri Martin, who delivered a disquisition on M. Louis Blanc's position as a historian, and deplored the loss more especially of M. Louis Blanc's *Salons au 18ème Siècle*, which was burnt during the Commune, and which would have presented the talents of its author in a perfectly new light. When M. Henri Martin ended there was a perfect outburst of applause, with some murmurs. M. Lockroy and Dr. Blondeau—who spoke in the name of M. Louis Blanc's constituents—followed; and the speeches terminated with that of M. Moret, a compositor, who said that working men had gathered this thing from Louis Blanc's life, that, born a bourgeois, he loved the people. He was a true son of the Revolution. The speechifying was, of course, audible only to a very small proportion of the crowd, and it was not over till dusk.

ITALY.—A gold medal, struck in honour of the distinguished Professor of Christian Archæology, the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi, was formally presented to him on Wednesday morning in the gallery of the Sarcophagi, in the Lateran Museum, where a large number of distinguished persons and personal friends were assembled.

The Deputy Maffi, the Milanese working men's representative, who, it will be remembered, is a journeyman type-founder, interrogated the Minister of the Interior on Wednesday afternoon on the subject of the printing of the *Official Gazette* being done by prison work, and made a very favourable impression on the Chamber. His motion that the *Gazette* should be printed by free labour was, however, rejected.

Monday being the festival of Pope St. Damasus, solemn high mass was celebrated in the interesting old church of SS. Laurence and Damasus—which was rebuilt by Bramante, in connection with the Palace of the Cancelleria, on the site of the primitive Basilica of the sixth century—for the first time since it was closed for restoration in 1868. The celebrant was Cardinal Bilio, and the ceremony was performed with all possible pomp; but the attention of the crowd present was naturally divided between the service, the splendour of the decorations, the new frescoes, by Grandi and Fontana, of the martyrdoms of Pope St. Sixtus the Second, and of St. Laurence, and the monument to another and a later martyr, Pellegrino Rossi, Pius IX.'s Minister, who was assassinated in November, 1848, on the staircase just opposite the door of the Basilica. There were few, if any, who, on leaving, did not go to look at the spot where he fell. The ceremonies connected with the reopening of the Basilica began on Saturday with the recognition of the relics, which were carried processionally to the high altar, and deposited in the place prepared for them; and on Sunday the ceremony of consecrating the altar was performed, Cardinal Bilio also officiating on both these occasions.

On Thursday morning the *loggie* of the Vatican were thronged with 1,800 children, to whom Leo XIII. gave audience. They were the scholars of the thirteen city schools and one suburban, established in Rome by the Society for Promoting Catholic Interests. Their teachers were in attendance with them; and there were also the infantine inmates of the asylum called Leo XIII., after the Pope, accompanied by the Sisters of Charity who have charge of it. After the children had sung to a pianoforte accompaniment a chorus of thanks to their august benefactor, the Pope spent two hours in walking among them, speaking to the majority of them individually, and giving them his hand to kiss. At the conclusion of the audience, a silver medal was given to each; and the Pope handed to Prince Rospigliosi, President of the Society for Promoting Catholic Interests, who was present (with Prince Paolo Altieri and many members of the various committees), a purse containing 2,000f., to be spent in buying clothes for the poorer children among the scholars.

GERMANY.—The neuralgia from which Prince Bismarck has been suffering in the head and face lately has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says, become so severe that he is scarcely able to speak. Privy Councillor Friedrichs, a physician frequently consulted by the Chancellor, expressed his opinion that the pain arose not improbably from the teeth. Prince Bismarck, though he has never undergone a dental operation, was quite willing to submit to one now if it were necessary. On examination, however, by an experienced dentist, no fault could be discovered among the teeth; and accordingly Prince Bismarck, who himself calls his malady "tic doloureux," has escaped being experimented upon for the present.

AMERICA.—The Secretary of War has furnished the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise with a small military escort of ten men, with an officer, for their journey through Southern California and Arizona to San Antonio, Texas, it having been thought advisable in isolated parts of the road, as a protection against Indian marauders. The time of their leaving San Francisco has not yet been fixed.

Four carloads of fine sheep from Canada have arrived at New York for shipment to Liverpool, as a present from the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise to the Queen. The Viceroy and the Princess entertained Madame Nilsson at dinner at San Francisco on Wednesday. The time for the departure of the Viceregal couple eastward is not yet fixed.

AUSTRIA.—Serious disturbances occurred on Tuesday night at Vienna in the old prison used as a refuge for the destitute. One man who had behaved badly to some of the others, on being led away to a separate cell, threw himself upon a policeman and cut his throat. This was the signal for a general riot. The inmates attacked the policemen, knocking them down and wounding many. One attendant was taken up by two men and pitched out of a second-floor window. The rioters then threw the petroleum lamps upon the straw mattresses, and very soon part of the house was in flames. To escape the fire they ran into the courtyard, where a fight ensued, in which the policemen were victorious. When order was restored it was found that the majority of the 250 inmates were all more or less hurt. A great many policemen were also injured severely. Thirty-five men were arrested, among them being the incendiary, who was found concealed in a cellar.

TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Tuesday, gives the following account of the state of feeling prevailing in the Turkish capital:—

The situation here is growing more critical. The Palace is practically in a state of siege, nobody being allowed to enter on any pretext whatever unless sent for; and this rule applies even to the Grand Vizier. Tewfik Pasha, the real defender of Plevna, is in command of the Yildiz garrison, which is prepared for all eventualities. It is authoritatively stated that last Friday the Sultan went to the Mosque, as he has done several times during the last year, in a bomb-proof carriage built for him at Vienna. His increased alarm is consequent on the general discontent, and especially on the alleged seditious feeling among the troops, who are very angry at the manner in which the Palace guards are paid and petted, while they are in rags and their pittance months in arrear. The reappointment of Osman Pasha as Seraskier added fuel to the flames, for Hussein Husni Pasha, the lately superseded Minister, is called the soldiers' friend, and numerous placards denouncing Osman Pasha have, it is said, been found on the walls of the Seraskierat. To increase the general uneasiness, Said Pasha's position is again insecure.

Telegraphing on Wednesday, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The reports which reach us from the Soudan are most conflicting. On the one hand it is confidently stated that the Egyptian troops have been completely annihilated at Darfur, and that Obeid has surrendered. On the other side it is reported that the Mahdi has retired into winter quarters in the Hassanieh country, and that his followers are demoralising and dispersing. The Government, at any rate, seems to consider that energetic action is still necessary, for regiments, as soon as formed, are despatched with all haste to Khartoum. Fifteen hundred more troops are to leave to-morrow, and these will bring the total contingent already sent to this destination to nearly 5,000.

EGYPT.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the substance of a noteworthy article in the *Watan* paper, which is believed to be under the immediate influence of the Palace:—

"Like the Khedive's first proclamation from Ras-el-Tin against Arabi, denouncing him for having abandoned Alexandria to British troops, after its bombardment, without sufficient resistance, the article begins by denouncing Arabi for having disgraced Egypt by his shameful defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and reproaching him for not emulating the noble example of the Algerines and Tunisians in their desperate struggle against French invasion. The article proceeds to say that England is naturally satisfied with Arabi's conduct, and, instead of treating him according to his deserts, rewards him for the advantages which she has derived from his treachery. As usual, England allows her own political interests to override all considerations of justice, which demand that Arabi should die. She would be only too well pleased to find another Arabi in every country upon which she wishes to seize. It is not to be wondered at that Arabi is rumoured to have sold his country to the English. They acted throughout in agreement with him; and they cannot, therefore, allow his execution. In one word, England's action betrays her want of loyalty and honesty, and we can no longer affect to believe the statements of the English Liberal newspapers when they tell us that Mr. Gladstone intends to leave the government of Egypt to native Egyptians, and to allow them to manage, as far as possible, their own affairs. England, so goes the argument, is secretly disposed rather to encourage so much disorder as may permit her to occupy Egypt for an indefinite period."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Telegraphing on Tuesday, the Durban correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Cetewayo signed the conditions for the resettlement of Zululand yesterday, at Government House, Capetown. He expects to leave there early in January, and a man-of-war will convey him to Port Durnford direct. This plan is much preferable to that of landing him here. The British Resident, with a military escort, will receive him, and accompany him to Ulundi, where he will be installed King over that portion of Zululand which is to be restored to his rule. Oham will accord a passive reception; Usibebu is intractable; and John Dunn will probably stand aloof. The Baqulisin tribe have recognised Oham's authority, and engaged to restore his cattle, the Resident's efforts having conduced greatly to this result. The Usuto party already look forward to a revival of the old killing customs.

There has been more skirmishing near Mapoch's place, and the Boers continue to capture cattle. The caves will be destroyed with dynamite. The Cape Government has lent to the Transvaal two guns and ammunition.

Montsioa is said to have repudiated the treaty of submission to the Republic.

The troops are likely to remain in Natal during the next twelve months, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs.

COPENHAGEN.—Our (*St. James's Gazette*) Copenhagen correspondent, writing on the 11th inst., says:—I was speaking to-day with the Minister for the National Defence, who told me that the Danish officers who had visited Alexandria after the bombardment had spoken in high terms of the efficiency of the artillery of the British ironclads; but the opinion of these officers was that ironclads, no matter how heavily armoured, stand no chance in the long run against shore batteries constructed upon the latest principles and armed with the heaviest guns. The Minister also told me that it was as good as settled that an expedition, led by M. Larsen, who at the late *Jeannette* expedition represented a leading illustrated London paper, would start from Archangel to try to communicate with the ice-bound Dutch and Danish Arctic expeditions, which, it is feared, are, after all, in a state of distress. It will no doubt be gratifying news to the Danish colony in London to hear that I have every reason to believe that the claims of M. A. Delcomyn to succeed to the vacant post as Danish Consul-General in London are favourably considered by the authorities here. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess (daughter of the Emperor William) of Baden have been on a short visit to the Royal Family, on their return from the Royal christening at Stockholm; and yesterday a splendid dinner was given in the Hall of the Knights at the Castle of Christiansborg in their honour. The Bill for the construction of fortifications, of which I sent a few details a short time ago, has passed in the Upper House; but I am positively told that there is not the slightest hope that the Radicals in the Lower House will allow it to reach a second reading. M. Byörnstyerne Byörnson, after making some Republican and atheistic speeches here, has proceeded on his way to Paris.

AUSTRIAN DEMORALISATION.

The recent disturbances in Austria are illustrated by the following communication from an English resident in Vienna:—

"It is no longer possible to deny the existence of a Socialist propaganda, fast spreading its roots throughout the Austrian Empire. Till of late the movement was underrated. Germany was undergoing its era of Socialism under the very nose of Bismarck, who even befriended the Socialists with that acute decision which characterises him as a statesman. Why, then, should Austria fear? But there is a wide difference between the two empires. Germany is on firm ground; it stands united in the hour of danger; it is not hampered by conflicting nationalities and party strife. Socialism, transplanted into Austria, found a country dissected by party spirit and dismembered by the corroding strife of nationalities. In Austria, therefore, Socialism threatens to become a burning furnace.

"Let us trace the evil to its source. The misery and poverty of Vienna passes description. Thousands are homeless, thousands live from hand to mouth day after day. It is not in the brilliance of the palaces on the Ringstrasse that this strikes the eye: it is in the dark outlets of the remote suburbs—in the dens in which men and women, boys and girls, strangers to each other, sleep huddled together, glad to escape the bitter winds in the open fields. And how comes it that such misery prevails in a country in which enormous sums are devoted annually to the relief of the poor? How comes it that within the last ten years the necessaries of life have risen steadily in price, that neither landed proprietors nor house-owners can realisize the interest of their capital, that trade is stagnant, manufacturers diminish the number of their workmen, and farmers declare the ground does not yield the interest of the capital they expend? There can be no doubt that the fiscal system is defective and taxation injudicious. It is the poor man on whom the weight falls; it is the earning-power of the country which groans under the system. Can anything be more impolitic, for instance, than the late new tax levied on paraffin and coffee? It is the labourer, the sempstress, the wretched cobbler, who suffers under this new measure. In depriving the working classes of cheap light they are deprived of the means of subsistence. A cup of coffee with the lower orders but too often stands in the place of a meal. Yet with all this taxation there is still a great gap between income and expenditure, and no improvement anywhere in the financial condition of the empire. Must it not, therefore, be conclusive that the administration of the resources of this fertile country is defective? Each year when the Delegations meet the great outcry is that the military budget is the ruin of the empire. But is it the military budget alone which drains the country? Let us look round, and we shall see that the civil budget swallows up formidable sums; that in that, and indeed in every department, there will be found a whole legion of employés whose posts are mere sinecures. By the simplification of business millions might be economised. A close revision of the civil budget would show that reductions on a large scale could be made; and since it is pretty certain that the limits of taxation in Austria are reached, this is a serious subject of consideration for those on whom rests the responsibility. The late conflicts have shown how dangerous a spirit lurks under the sullen demeanour of the operative classes; though this has been sufficiently revealed in the awful increase of crime within the last few years. The truth is that the lower orders have been exposed to systematic demoralisation openly carried on. Penny literature setting forth the pleasures of vice in the most glowing colours, obscene pictures, obscene performances in low cafés, lasciviousness in the productions of the stage, the public revilement of religion and the clergy have been productive of the most disastrous results. It is no longer the fashion to consider the marriage tie as necessary. Each man has his concubine, with whom he lives till he gets tired of her or till he finds he can no longer provide for the children, who too often grow up vagabonds, live by stealing, and pass from one prison to another. Not many days ago a man who for many years had lived with a woman went home drunk. She remonstrated, as she had often done before. In the course of the quarrel the man seized the hatchet and split the head of his only child, who, though only six years old, had often been the peacemaker between father and mother. He then rushed to the distracted mother and dealt her several heavy blows on the back of the head, after which he carried the child's corpse to the bed and calmly awaited the police. Murders like these are by no means of rare occurrence. Immorality is, however, not confined to the lower orders; society at large is demoralised. What can the standard of morality be in a country in which the leading papers daily contain such advertisements as this: 'A respectable young lady, fair and pleasant, seeks the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman of fortune for the purpose of keeping house with him'? What can the standard of

morality be in a country where one is never safe from revolting scenes in public carriages or public walks? It is altogether a most deplorable and ominous state of things, from which nothing but disaster can be anticipated."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

At the Wicklow Assizes, on Wednesday, sentence was passed on John Carroll and Patrick Carroll, convicted of the manslaughter of William Hickey near Templemore. John was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and Patrick to ten years' penal servitude.

A young man named Lavin, of Ballyhaunis, county Mayo, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at Sligo Assizes on Wednesday, for attempting to Boycott a merchant. It was proved that the prisoner wrote a threatening notice calling upon the people of the district to shun the merchant.

At the Munster Winter Assizes at Belfast on Wednesday, the trial of the two Emergency bailiffs, Parker and Aikins, for forming part of a band of "Moonlighters" in October, whilst on protection duty on Lord Cloncurry's estate, county Limerick, was resumed. It was suggested for the defence that the "Moonlight" raid was organised by the prosecutor and his friends for the purpose of enabling them to bring a charge against Emergency men, who were disliked in the district. The jury disagreed, and the prisoners will be tried again.

At Claremorris, county Mayo, on Wednesday, evidence was taken in respect of the claims for compensation made by Surgeon-Major Bourke for the murder of his brother, Walter Bourke, and in several other cases. Surgeon-Major Bourke, who is closely guarded by police in both England and Ireland, was examined. The witness said that when he went to his brother's funeral he had to be guarded by a military escort. Recently the Claremorris Land League band played the "Dead March" in *Saul* under the window of his mother's residence in Curraleigh, and the mob shouted "Death to the landlords!" The inquiry was adjourned.

The Dublin Co-operative Stores were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The whole of the extensive premises were burned down. The building was packed with goods from top to bottom, and nothing was saved. The cellars contained explosive materials; but fortunately no explosion occurred. It is reported that a caretaker and his family living in the house have been burned to death.

The second trial of Patrick Higgins for the murder of the Huddys, which was resumed on Wednesday with the delivery of the Judge's charge, has resulted in a verdict of Guilty. Much anxiety was felt as to the issue in consequence of the disagreement of the jury upon the first trial, the interrogations of one of the jurors seeming to indicate a division of opinion in the jury-box. Mr. Justice O'Brien's charge, however, presented the chain of evidence in so clear and convincing a manner as to leave no room for doubt on the mind of an intelligent and independent jury such as had been sworn to try the case. The charge occupied about two hours and a half in its delivery. The jury retired at a quarter-past two o'clock and remained in deliberation for a little over an hour. Their absence was considered long under the circumstances, the facts having been so well known, and so carefully and impartially reviewed by the Judge, and during the interval the result was awaited with intense interest by a densely-crowded Court. The suspense was relieved on the return of the jury, whose manner showed that they had agreed to a verdict. It was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy conveyed to the Court by one of the jurors, who seemed much affected, and his Lordship, in reply, expressed his belief that the prisoner was the least guilty of the party. It was observed that in sentencing Patrick Higgins to be executed on the 15th of January, his Lordship did not put on the black cap, and, although it is not necessary to exhibit the ghastly symbol in order to make the sentence valid, the omission is usually regarded as significant.

The Irish Local Government Board on Wednesday issued, for the guidance of boards of guardians, a copy of a letter written by direction of the Lord-Lieutenant in reply to a representation submitted to him respecting the condition of the poor in part of the Glenties Union. The letter describes the views of the Government as to the measures which should be taken for the relief of the destitute poor in unions in which exceptional distress may prevail, and expresses the intentions of the Government with respect to the proposals which have been submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant for the establishment of public works for the purpose of providing employment for the poor. The Local Government Board obtained permission to publish the letter, as they think it a matter of much importance that persons who may need relief should be made aware that they must not look forward to the expenditure of public money on public works, and that if they be in want they must take advantage of and apply for the relief provided by law for the destitute poor. The letter to the Glenties Union contained the following passages:—

Various proposals, all of them involving expenditure of public money, have been submitted to his Excellency and the Local Government Board as to the means by which the distress should be met, the most prominent of these being the establishment of works to give employment to poor persons in the districts where want exists or is apprehended. Her Majesty's Government have given careful consideration to these methods of affording relief; but they are not prepared to adopt any of them, as they are satisfied by experience that relief works are not only extravagant and demoralising in their effects, but they often fail to aid the most necessitous. The Government have, after full consideration of all the circumstances, determined to rely solely upon the administration of relief through the ordinary channel provided by law—namely, the boards of guardians—as they are satisfied that no machinery so efficient as that of the guardians can be devised for the distribution of relief.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday completed the 50th year of his political life, having been elected M.P. for Newark on December 13, 1832.

Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Sir C. Dilke had interviews on Sunday with the Premier, and on Monday Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen at Windsor.

The Earl of Derby, whose entrance into the Cabinet is expected immediately, addressed a Liberal meeting at Manchester on Wednesday.

Lord Wolseley was entertained at dinner on Monday by the members of the Cosmopolitan Club, at which the Prince of Wales presided.

There has been a relapse in the condition of Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and, although the last bulletin was more favourable, there is much anxiety concerning him.

Sir William Hart Dyke, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Conservative Association, in response to the toast of the House of Commons, said that the House of Commons, notwithstanding the strong nostrums with which it had been treated of late, was in very good health. (Laughter.) The Conservative members had just concluded their arduous and severe campaign in the House, and though they had been defeated they had not been disgraced. When they contrasted the performances of the Government with the vast promises that had been made in Midlothian and elsewhere, they would see that those promises were an utter delusion, and that the people of England had been treated to a beggarly display of empty flattery. (Applause.) The Conservatives were justified in attacking the Rules of Procedure. Those Rules had done the gravest injury to the future of the House of Commons. (Applause.) He believed the Conservatives had every cause for serious complaint with regard to their treatment on this question of procedure, and with regard also to the vacillation of Her Majesty's Government—(applause)—on those gagging rules, which were of such vast importance to the various interests of the country. The Egyptian war proved that no Government, when brought face to face with their fellow-countrymen, dared disregard the protection of British interests. The Egyptian war was one of the difficulties to which all Governments over an Empire like ours must be liable. So far as he could judge, he believed that, with common prudence and foresight, this war might have been avoided. The Government had got rid of Arabi Pasha, but there seemed grievous jealousy on the part of our French neighbours. He could not conceive any worse disaster than any serious outbreak between this country and its former ally. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped diplomacy would smooth over the difficulties; but, as Englishmen, we must impress upon the Government that the recent expenditure of treasure and blood should not be in vain, and that they must maintain for this country the good obtained by the campaign. (Applause.) Speaking of Ireland, Sir William said he did not think the people of this country showed enough sympathy and feeling with regard to affairs there. But the country's apathy was little to be wondered at when one contemplated the marvellous complacency of the Government with reference to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Government, by their gross mismanagement of the affairs of that unhappy country, had reduced it to such a state of anarchy, disorder, and outrage, that positively the only sign to the contrary was a list of outrages and horrors which they said had been reduced—(hear, hear)—and how reduced? By a Coercion Act, a Crimes Act, with a Curfew Clause in it, and by legislation which of itself was a disgrace to any Government, because it was a proof of the anarchy and disorder which they allowed to exist. They all hoped that a brighter and happier day might yet dawn for Ireland. It was unfortunate that Ireland had been made the battle ground of party strife, but he thought there were but slender hopes for the future when the legislation was of a character like that instituted by the Liberal Government. He considered that the miserable Land Bill introduced two years ago was altogether inadequate to effect a settlement of the Irish question. (Applause.) They were told that a fresh departure was to be made; but when they came to a fourth Session of Parliament a very large hole had been made in the life of any Ministry. How was this change to be brought about? It could not be done only by speaking—not only by debates in the House of Commons, not only by gatherings like the present, but by good organisation alone—earnest and systematic work throughout the whole of the Conservative party. (Loud applause.) He had learnt a lesson, and that was that the secret of the success of their opponents at the last election was, that they worked harder as a body throughout the whole rank and file of their party—harder 50 per cent. than the Conservatives. He had told a prominent Liberal that his party deserved to win, because it not only believed in the right of its cause, but also that it was worth working for night and day. (Cheers.) Then, if the Conservatives looked upon the present state of affairs as evil, and likely to bring disaster on the country, they must not only recognise the evil, but be prepared by earnest work and organisation to put the party in who would carry out a programme that would be for the benefit of the country. When he saw elections lost by six, eight, or ten votes, when he knew that a little more trouble, a little more zeal, and a little less lethargy would have created these defeats into victories, he pointed them out as a result to be avoided. He hoped, therefore, the Birmingham Conservatives would, in the future, put their shoulders to the wheel, and by thorough organisation and good work at the next general election lead their forces to victory, and that at no distant date.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., addressing the Licensed Victuallers' Association at Whitehaven, said the outcry against licensed victuallers was making its impression upon the Government, which was strong in majority but weak in principle; and it was giving way to that cry. There was only one logical way of dealing with Sunday closing—namely, that if the police were to have the right of going to see whether anybody was drinking a bottle of champagne in a club or hotel on Sunday, they should have an equal right of going into Whitehaven Castle to see whether Lord Lonsdale was violating the law. He would not interfere with the liberty of the subject, nor would he prevent a man taking as much liquor as was good for him. As to local option, he did not see that a harum-scarum body elected by the people would improve matters. He preferred leaving the control of licences to the justices.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff and the Hon. Thomas Bruce addressed a meeting at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening. Mr. Bruce remarked that the English Government had shown unaccountable apathy and blindness with regard to affairs in Egypt. Earl Granville could be genial and amiable, but he did not think he showed equal forethought and determination of decision, and had the Government showed one-tenth of the energy at the outset which they had since, recent affairs would have been nipped in the bud. But having occupied the position, what were they going to do? We had entirely destroyed every vestige of government in Egypt except our own; we had put the Khedive in the position of being hostile to the great mass of his subjects; we had offended the Sultan, who had certain religious influence, and whatever the Government did they must remember that the whole Egyptian affair had been initiated for the interest of England, and we must exert entire and complete control over Egypt unless we wished to lose all the advantages we had reaped. Sir H. Wolff also spoke.

Speaking at Plymouth at the annual dinner in connection with the West of England Fat Stock and Poultry Society, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., expressed the belief that agricultural depression had affected agriculturists during the past five years more than foreign competition. Regarding the promised Minister of Agriculture, he said it was most extraordinary that the United Kingdom, with such a stake in agriculture, should have been the only country almost in the world which up to that time had no Minister of Agriculture. It had been said that Mr. Chamberlain was to be the new Minister. He had nothing to say against Mr. Chamberlain or his plans or arrangements before he saw them, but of all men in the Ministry he thought Mr. Chamberlain had the least sympathy with the agricultural interest and the least knowledge of their wants.

While Lord Derby was being entertained at dinner by the Liberals of Manchester on Wednesday afternoon, his brother, Colonel Stanley, M.P., was the guest of the Manchester Conservative Club, upon his acceptance of the office of president of the club, rendered vacant by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The right hon. gentleman said there must needs be difference of opinion amongst them, and members of the Conservative party might grumble and talk as Englishmen would, but when they came to action there was common ground upon which they would meet, and they should all be united. Subsequently, Colonel Stanley was entertained at luncheon by the members of the committee, and in reply to the toast of his health, said they knew that in those days, whether for better or for worse, clubs and similar organisations played a very great part in the history of a party. The main object to be borne in mind was the welfare of the great party to which they were attached. He begged to thank them for the kindness with which they had offered him the office of president of the club, and with which, at a subsequent stage, they ratified the offer, and he assured them that it was with a strong sense of duty on the one hand, and thankfulness for their kindness on the other, that he accepted that responsible position. Several other toasts followed.

Mr. G. C. Bentinck, addressing his constituents at Whitehaven, grounded his speech on the Liberal watchwords—Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform. Peace had ended in the bombardment of Alexandria, and the Prime Minister had stated that the session had ended in ruin and discomfiture. There seemed a dispensation of Providence to make Mr. Gladstone the instrument to justify Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy, and to condemn his own speeches and policy in Midlothian. He agreed with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the resolution he had lately proposed, that the policy of the Government was entirely against that which the Liberal party ought to support. He argued that the Egyptian war was altogether unnecessary, and asked what Mr. Gladstone was going to do with Egypt now he had it. He hoped they would not play the part they had previously done in Afghanistan. As to retrenchment, Mr. Gladstone's Government was the most extravagant in modern times, and reform had been confined to Ireland and the House of Commons. The principle of giving hush money to the revolutionary party in Ireland would fail, and the attempt to reform the procedure of the House of Commons had also told badly for the Liberal party. It had been declared that nine-tenths of the Liberal party thought of nothing but the will of the Prime Minister, and he concluded that the pressure of the caucus had driven the heroes of freedom of debate to desert to the enemy.

Sir Thomas Brassey, addressing a Liberal meeting at Birkenhead, said that the conspicuous services of the navy in Egypt had raised our sailors, if possible, still higher in the popular regard, and some share of credit might also be claimed for the civil administration of the navy. (Cheers.) He had always insisted on the close intimacy between the fighting navy and the mercantile marine, whose shipbuilding yards were reserve dockyards, their steamers transports, and their officers and men an inexhaustible reserve for manning the navy. In the recent war their resources had been conspicuously displayed. In little more than a month 46,472 officers and men and 17,522 horses were transported to Egypt, and this rapid work contributed in no small degree to the success of the expedition. (Cheers.) As to the general administration, they had done their utmost to develop the essential elements of naval power. They had during the past year, at an increased expenditure of only £93,000, added no less than 4,000 tons to the armoured strength, and had improved the pay of the marines and gunnery pay of all who qualified as trained men. Repairs had not been neglected, but they were becoming less expensive owing to the increased durability of hulls and boilers. In the matter of design they had steadily resisted the demand for increased dimensions, but were not insensible to the advantages of superior speed, heavy guns, and thick armour. They objected to the concentration of power in a few colossal ships, and preferred to be contented with vessels of the *Collingwood* type, which were protected by eighteen inches of steel-faced armour, carried four 60-ton guns in two barbette towers, and steamed fifteen knots. They had already laid down four vessels of this type, and five 16-knot ships of the *Leander* type. They were also building seven police of the seas of an improved model and at a great saving in cost. Referring to Irish affairs, he asked if there was any hope of a settled government in Ireland. Was it not by the remedy of abuses in combination with such measures of repression as might be necessary for the maintenance of order? (Cheers.) Had not all these reforms been followed in the main by the happiest results, and ought we not to be thankful that society was on the whole progressive? In conclusion Sir Thomas Brassey said that for the chief direction of affairs both at home and abroad we should be thankful that we enjoyed the inestimable advantage of the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.) Few British statesmen had enjoyed political supremacy so long—none had used it for nobler objects, and he hoped that the brilliant example of their great leader might ever guide the Liberal party. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., also spoke, congratulating the Liberals of Liverpool on their recent victory, which he thought was the most significant one at a bye-election which had taken place since the passing of the Reform Act. Referring to Ireland he said the Government had still great difficulties to encounter, and they had to deal with an amount of social and political disorder such as had never before been known. But in spite of the recent outrages in Dublin there was a decrease of crime in the country.

A meeting of delegates from London Radical Associations was held at the Hall of Science, St. Luke's, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Bradlaugh addressed the meeting, and referred to the action of the House of Commons in his case. He said that an enormous number of petitions had been presented and meetings held in his favour; but both alike had been disregarded. He now proposed to ask them to hold such a meeting in London as should be so large that even the London press should be able to see it. He proposed that the meeting should be held on Feb. 15, the day on which Parliament met, and it should be of the character of a national demonstration in favour of Northampton's constitutional right to the voice of its two duly elected members. Probably they would meet in Hyde-park in the morning, and St. James's Hall in the evening; but that was for the delegates themselves to decide. He had never yet taken his supporters outside the law, and he hoped he never might; but in August, 1881, there happened much he could not permit to happen again, and the meeting must not be a light one, and must be a real one. Thirty or forty thousand people would not be enough. He thought he could promise them that number from the provinces, and he thought it would not be fair to meet them in London with less than ten times that number. This was not his question—it was theirs; and if they permitted him to be kept out of Parliament, those who opposed him might in the future keep out every Radical whom the workingmen elected. It was not the oath they wished to prevent him taking—it was Bradlaugh they wished to shut out of Parliament. The Tories said they would keep him out, but he said he would go in. He asked them to make the question theirs now, and take Northampton's side in the battle. Resolutions in favour of holding the meeting suggested were carried.

The town clerk of Newark received on Thursday the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

10, *Downing-street, Whitehall, Dec.* 13, 1882.

My dear Sir,—I thank you much for forwarding to me the address from the Town Council of the Borough of Newark, which has reached me to-day, congratulating me on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of my return to Parliament. I can assure you I set a special value on this congratulation from the place which chose me as its representative in 1832, and allowed me thus to form the first link of connection with political life. I heartily wish prosperity to the town of Newark.

I remain, faithfully yours,
W. E. Gladstone.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Athens, December 13, says:—

A meeting was held here this evening at which a resolution was adopted authorising the Mayor of Athens to convey to Mr. Gladstone the congratulations of those assembled, on the occasion of his Parliamentary jubilee. It was also decided to confer upon the British Premier the citizenship of Athens.

Wednesday last was Mr. Gladstone's political jubilee, when the following address from the London and Counties Liberal Union, and from upwards of 240 other Liberal associations and clubs, was presented to the Prime Minister:—

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,—We venture on behalf of the associations we represent, to offer you the sincere and hearty congratulations of the Liberals of the metropolis and the home counties, upon your approaching completion of 50 years of public life, rendered memorable by the many distinguished services you have rendered to your country.

We entertain a strong conviction that you have won the esteem and confidence of the Liberal party because of your evident desire, and because of your earnest efforts acting in that spirit, to secure the enactment of measures tending to promote the permanent happiness, prosperity and contentment of the whole people.

From the time of your entrance into public life, as member of the first reformed Parliament, you have taken a distinguished part in the work of the House of Commons, and your name is so directly associated with many valuable reforms that your political career has become identified with political progress, especially in connection with the great measures of finance which have so largely augmented the prosperity of the nation.

It is the earnest desire of the Liberal party in the metropolis and the home counties that your valuable services in connection with these reforms should receive recognition at a great public meeting, similar to those that have on several occasions taken place in the northern and midland districts; and as the jubilee of your public life is so nearly coincident with the jubilee of the Reform Act of 1832, it would be exceedingly appropriate to celebrate both events at the same time. We would, moreover, urge upon your consideration the value of such a demonstration in stimulating the growing activity of Liberalism in the south of England.

It is, we think, perfectly obvious that any celebration of the kind would be incomplete without your presence. We beg, therefore, earnestly to invite your attendance at a great Liberal meeting to be held in or near London, the time and place to be subsequently arranged, and we trust that your numerous engagements will permit you to attend such a demonstration, accompanied by other members of your Administration. We can promise you a hearty welcome, and we are satisfied that your

presence would be of the greatest advantage to the Liberal cause.

Assuring you of our profound and sincere respect, and hoping that we may be favoured with an affirmative reply,

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, on behalf of the London and Counties Liberal Union,

JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart, M.P., President
W. CURLING ANDERSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
J. H. TRITTON, Treasurer.
J. IRVING COURTNEAY, F. A. CHANNING, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOHN NOBLE, Secretary.

December 1, 1882.

Also signed by the following Liberal Associations:—Hedingham, Richmond, Watford, Loughton, Folkestone, East Surrey, Norwich Junior, and by the following among other Liberal clubs:—Bow, Commonwealth, Southwark Radical, City of London, City of Westminster, Westminster Liberal Union, Borough of Chelsea, Borough of Finsbury, Borough of Greenwich, Borough of Hackney, Hackney Young Men's, Borough of Lambeth, United Borough of Marylebone, Borough of Southwark, Borough of Tower Hamlets (Council of Liberal Associations), Limehouse, Political Committee of the Devonshire Club, Political Council of the City Liberal Club. Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday was overwhelmed with congratulations on the attainment of his 50th year in the public service. Telegraph messenger boys followed each other in quick succession to his official residence, huge bags of congratulatory letters arrived by each post, and Downing-street was filled all day with carriages. Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, and Lord Wolverton were among the callers. Among those from whom letters were received were the Prince of Wales, the Speaker, the members of the Cabinet who were out of town, Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, several Greek bodies, personal friends too numerous to mention, and political supporters. A great number of letters were received from "admirers." Mr. and Mrs Gladstone received visitors for several hours. The address from Greek residents in London referred specially to the "large-minded and humane direction of Mr. Gladstone's policy in regard to foreign peoples." "To Greeks in particular," it was added, "you will ever be the statesman who has returned with filial piety to the seed-bed of modern civilisation a vigorous plant of freedom and self-government. If Greece has touched you with the magic of her poetic genius, you have repaid her to the utmost of your power. You took a large part in restoring the Ionian Isles to the mother country; you gave her Thessaly; and it is to the same enlightened policy that the yet unemancipated Greeks look for the consummation of their hopes."

LORD DERBY AS A LIBERAL.

The Earl of Derby was on Wednesday evening entertained at dinner in the Manchester Reform Club. Letters of regret were read from Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington, the latter introducing the guest of the evening as "one of the most distinguished leaders of Liberal opinion in Lancashire." Lord DERBY, who was enthusiastically received, said:—I can assure you that in connecting myself with the Liberal party I did not take a leap in the dark, but a step long, carefully, and deeply considered—a step that once taken would not be retraced. The first words of a public character which I utter to-day must be words of congratulation on the position which is occupied by the Government and by those who sympathise with their success. I do not suppose it has often happened that a Ministry which has been nearly three years in existence has found itself stronger at the end of that time than it was at the beginning. (Cheers.) I hold, then, that we are justified in saying that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is as much trusted after three years' trial as it was trusted before that trial, and that the commission which it received from the constituencies in 1880 would, if opportunity offered, be renewed to-day. That is only saying, in other words, that it is doing the work which the country wants done. There have been, and there may be again, times when the dominant feeling is really Conservative, and in such times it is better for everybody that Liberals should be in Opposition. (Hear.) Just now, and I think for some years to come, there is business on hand which a Conservative Minister, still more a High Tory Minister, could not undertake, and which, if he did undertake, his followers would not allow him to perform. (Hear, hear.) We require the drag as well as the wheels, but just now, at least, we do not want a drag powerful enough to stop the coach altogether. (Cheers.) It has been contended of late that the cultured and educated intellect of the country is mostly inclined to oppose reform in a popular sense. I doubt the fact. I see no evidence of it—(hear, hear)—but if that were a fact I should regard it as a matter not of boasting, but of alarm and regret, because it would indicate a state of things we have never known yet in the history of this country—a state of things in which the comparatively harmless antagonism of parties would be replaced by the far more serious and dangerous war of classes. (Hear, hear.) From that danger more than from any other it is the business of a well-considered Liberalism to protect us. (Cheers.) With regard to Egypt, his Lordship said what has happened cannot be undone. And if, as I believe, our Ministers have sincerely endeavoured to avoid the war into which they have been driven, I am not careful to inquire whether it would have been possible so to play the diplomatic game as to bring about a different result. It is so easy and it is so useless to be wise after the event. (Laughter.) Nobody has ever to my knowledge denied—I am sure I never have—that while we occupy India we have interests in Egypt—the Suez Canal and the overland route—which make it impossible to treat Egypt as we might treat other parts of the Turkish empire—as a country with which we have nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) It was a reasonable expectation that when two Powers like England and France say to a country like Egypt, "You must do this or that," there will be no war, and that, I do not doubt, was the calculation of our Government. What they did not foresee, what they could not foresee, was the sudden withdrawal of France, which probably did more than anything else to encourage the military party in Egypt to a resistance of what otherwise they would never have dreamed. That, in my view, is the explanation of the whole transaction. (Hear, hear.) Now, as to the more practical question, What are we to do next? It seems to me impossible for an outsider to speak otherwise than in general terms. One thing is clear. We have no business in Egypt a day longer than is necessary to restore order. (Hear, hear.) You hear talk—not, indeed, of annexation called by that name—but of some kind of protectorate which is really the same thing in disguise. To the party of reaction throughout Europe such a policy would be a real triumph if the two first nations of Europe could be set by the ears. Those hopes and those ideas, by whomsoever they may be entertained, it is our duty to defeat. (Cheers.) What we have got to do is to set the Khedive on his legs, to support him in making necessary reforms, and then, if it be possible, to let him stand by himself. (Cheers.) Our neighbours in France seemed to have turned their activity to the acquirement of colonies, and have got hold of Tunis by a series of proceedings which certainly were more clever than scrupulous. They appear to be playing the same game in Madagascar. Now, it is always unpleasant to look on and see things done which seem to us unjust, and if friendly mediation can prevent an invasion of Madagascar, we shall be quite right to try it. (Cheers.) But it is not a question which would justify anything beyond friendly mediation; and if, as it seems likely, the matters in dispute between France and Madagascar are mere pretext, and the seizure of a part of the enormous territory is a foregone conclusion, there is nothing for us to do. (Hear, hear.) I believe that for a long while to come Ireland will be our chief difficulty. (Hear, hear.) It is too early to talk of failure where a great social experiment has only begun to be tried—(cheers)—and next, that the main outlines of the Ministerial policy were indicated and rendered necessary by the situation itself. I do not believe that, when all is done, the Irish landlords will have suffered as much as is supposed by recent legislation. (Hear, hear.) Whether the Irish people will be satisfied is a more doubtful matter. They have been so worked upon by agitators, and they have been encouraged to expect so many unreasonable things, that they will probably take a long while to settle down. One thing I trust the Cabinet will do—or rather, will abstain from doing. I hope they will abstain from encouraging proposals for fresh and large measures of legislation in regard to Irish land. (Hear, hear.) We cannot have the relations of the owner and occupier altered every year. Finality is as much the interest of the one as the other. (Cheers.) Two plans for the relief of Ireland are just now being much discussed. One is the creation of a peasant proprietary on a large scale by State help. Now I have no objection to a peasant proprietary, but the reverse. But in the case of Ireland there are two obstacles to be considered. To create such a body by loans from the State would be an enormously costly operation, for obviously what is done for one district must be done for all. You cannot pick and choose—(hear, hear)—and I doubt whether you will induce tenants who are by law irremovable to go to any considerable expense or trouble in order to secure the name of ownership when they have already got the reality. (Hear, hear.) There is another consideration. What assurance can we have that, if the State bought the land on a great scale and sold it again to the tenant, to be paid for by instalments, the payments would be punctually made? It may be answered, "The land itself is the security. If they do not pay they can be evicted." Yes; that is very well. But if you want, as you do, to attach the Irish peasant to the British Government, it seems an odd way to set about accomplishing that result by putting many thousands of Irish occupiers in the situation of debtors to the State. The other remedy—emigration—I do believe in—(hear, hear)—and I believe further that now is the time to push it forward. I am not fond of suggesting public expenditure, and I speak for nobody but myself; but, personally, I believe that some millions spent in promoting Irish emigration, if Parliament and the Cabinet saw their way to it, would pay us well. (Cheers.) There would be fewer disaffected persons to deal with—I say disaffected, for starving men must be always discontented—and those who stayed behind would be better off. (Hear, hear.) "Home Rule" may mean anything or nothing, but if it means an Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin, I am as fully convinced that an Irish Parliament involves ultimate separation as I am that two and two make four. (Hear, hear.) You may tell me that it is not a practical question. Well, I hope it is not; but if we do not want it to become a practical question, we must be careful to abstain from giving vague pledges which will be construed to mean a good deal more than they do. (Hear, hear.) Of course in what I am saying I do not mean in any way to prejudice the question of local self-government, which stands on a totally different footing. His Lordship then referred to projected English legislation, welcoming the prospect of a Corrupt Practices Bill, of which he remarked, "When it comes to be discussed, I think it will be well to bear in mind that certainty of punishment is more important than severity, and that if penalties are imposed which juries think excessive you will not get convictions. (Hear.) He would prefer leaving the question of the reform of the licensing laws till the agricultural householders can also have a voice upon it. The farmers should have security for their improvements; but the counter demand of the landowner is reasonable also—that the tenant shall receive only the value of what he has put into the soil, and not the increased value, if there be any, of the soil itself. (Hear, hear.) As for the settlements and entail, I take it we had better wait, before touching it, to see what will be the effect of the very large and very useful amendment of the law introduced by Lord Cairns and passed by general consent. I do not believe there has ever been a subject on which greater exaggeration prevails than that of the *clôture*. (Hear, hear.) Why, the House has always closed the debate when it thought fit. The only difference is that it used to do so in a noisy, informal, undignified way, by interruptions and disorderly clamour, refusing to hear a man who was trying to speak. Now it will done by an ordinary process. We are going to be governed by the caucus. That is the latest discovery. It sounds very awful, especially as nobody knows exactly what the word means. (Cheers and laughter.) The plain fact is, that without organisation no political battle will be won. Let me repeat here that the Liberal party have only one want, which is union, and only one danger to fear, which is division. (Cheers.) Separate we must be beaten; united we cannot fail to win. (Renewed cheers.)

THE LATE PRIMATE.

On Sunday morning, Addington parish church, under the shadow of which the late Primate was laid by the side of his wife and son on Friday, had a considerable addition to the normal congregation. The Bishop of Dover, in the course of his sermon, said that the public prints of the last week had done the inevitable work of praise or of criticism, and on the whole had done it with generous and truthful discrimination. The simplest of the biographies of the departed Primate could not have been perused without its being seen what was the secret of his unvarying success in usefully filling the post where he was placed. Wherever he was sent he set to work at once, not knowing how long his day might be, to find out how he might make the most of his opportunities for God's glory and the good of others. His life was a lesson to all to be up and not to idle the hours of their life day, but to remember that "The night cometh when no man can work." Those who were most intimate with the character of the late Archbishop knew that humility was as essential an element in his life, as the calm-judging self-reliance which makes or mars all really great men. From this humility flowed that unfailing Christian courtesy and kindly consideration which could be seen stamped upon all his dealings with others. It was perhaps his genuine working belief in the power of prayer which was the real secret of his remarkable strength of character and his acknowledged success as a politic, farseeing, courageous pilot of the Christian Church in dangerous weather and uncertain seas.

The Dean of Westminster, preaching on Sunday morning to a crowded congregation at the Abbey, took for his text the words, "Out of weakness were made strong." (Heb. xi. 34.) These words, the Dean said, besides supplying the very fittest motto for all Christian lives, and the history of every human soul that had been drawn to Christ, had a special application in the case of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Those who knew only his outer life might think them misapplied; but in truth they very aptly expressed the course of one who learned, all through his life, to gather strength, calmness, and wisdom from difficulties which would have plunged a lesser man into despondency and failure. Practised writers had already given the world their estimate of the Archbishop's career, but one whose happiness it had been in early life to be closely associated with him in his work might speak of at least one side of his life and labours. When the Archbishop was called upon to take Dr. Arnold's place at Rugby, he was not familiar with the details of English school life, and had to succeed a man of the most commanding character, and a most stirring teacher; but his friends soon showed their sense of the high spirit with which he undertook his new duties and his constant and successful efforts to fulfil his toilsome task. Nor would those—and they were many—who remembered him at Carlisle, where his duties were less arduous, be slow to recognise the impulse which his work there gave to the religious life of the neighbourhood. All who knew the late Archbishop knew how terrible were the domestic bereavements which he sustained at that period of his life and the fortitude with which he bore them; and it might truly be said that when he was chosen Bishop of London the path to a great career lay through suffering and desolation. His devoted labours and his skilful admininistration of of the diocese of London were yet fresh in the memory of all. At Rugby, at Carlisle, and in his "crusade of charity" in London, as his cherished friend, the late Dean of Westminster, called his metropolitan work, the lesson was still the same, and out of prostrating weakness Christ's servant was called to even higher duties and to a more exalted position. Thus the successor of Arnold rose by degrees to that high office, which was raised, by his sagacious administration and his singleness of purpose, higher than it had stood in the eyes of the world for several generations. Listened to by statesmen, trusted by his Sovereign, respected by those outside his own communion, he was recognised by all as the Archbishop, not of the clergy only, but also of the laity, and not of a section of the Church, but of the whole Church of England. At length that true servant of his Heavenly Master, that true father of the Church, was called to his rest; and those who recalled his pure life, his great sorrows, and his good work might derive from his memory the lesson that, in trustful and prayerful effort to meet duties, lay, if not the certain warranty of success, the certainty of the uplifting of the soul above worldly things, and might learn that even darkness and gloom could so be used as to become a source of strength and courage.

At Canterbury Cathedral on Sunday, as well as on Friday last, the anthem was Sir Herbert Oakeley's "Evening and Morning", ("Comes, at times, a stillness as of even") the words by the Rev. Gregory Smith, which has been performed on several occasions before Her Majesty. This composition was also sung on Sunday, with special significance, at the Cathedral of the late Primate's native place, Edinburgh; and at Rugby School Chapel. Both words and music are by Rugbeians under Archbishop Tait's headmastership. At Canterbury on Sunday afternoon, the Dean, after referring to the domestic sorrows of the late Archbishop, said that he ever seemed to be waiting for the time when he, too, should be summoned to join those who had gone before. There was no melancholy or sombreness about him, but a deep calm and peacefulness, as of one with whom the effort of life was over. The Archbishop had not only seen death ravaging his own family, but repeatedly he had seemed to be himself so near his end that more than is the usual lot he had experienced the pain and the discipline of dying. There was a nobleness about him and a quiet dignity not of earthly greatness. On Friday week as the words sounded forth that his body was committed to the ground in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to glory there was a response in every heart. There was no desponding, no feeling that the service was pitched in too high a key. It was a sincere, earnest, Christian man who had gone home to his God, and a humble man, unspoilt with power and earthly prosperity, a man perfected by the varying discipline through which he had passed.

At Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, in the course of his sermon, said that the late Primate had been described as the "Archbishop of the laity." That observation, whether intended as approval or otherwise, was strikingly true. He was animated by the deep conviction that the Church of England was not a sect, or a mere fragment of some Catholic ideal—a foreign element in the midst of the nation—but the English nation itself regarded in its religious aspect. Another characteristic of the late Archbishop was his accurate estimate of the value and durability of the various religious movements of his age. His profound sympathy with the historic genius of the English Church—and his accurate sense of spiritual proportion—more, perhaps, than anything else, made him the wise, the successful ruler that he was.

MR. MACKONOCHIE'S RESIGNATION.

On Saturday evening a large congregation assembled in the church of St. Alban's, Holborn, to hear from Mr. Mackonochie a statement with regard to his resignation of the vicarage of the parish. The custom which prevails at the services by which males are seated on one side of the church and females on the other was observed on this occasion, but the gathering was simply a meeting for the purpose of receiving from the late incumbent an explanation of the circumstances which had led to his resignation. Mr. Mackonochie, having entered the pulpit about half-past eight, commenced by justifying the use of the church for the meeting on the ground that he had to speak to his hearers of matters which concerned their spiritual relations, and that though what was being done was not an act of Divine worship, yet it closely bore upon Divine worship. After expressing his regret that the publication of a paragraph in a weekly paper had prevented the congregation from learning first from his own lips the trouble which had come upon St. Alban's, he went on to say that his resolution to resign was not caused by any pressure from without, or the result of any influential private meeting, or anything of that kind; it had arisen simply from a correspondence which he held in his hand, which began on the 10th of November, and ended with a letter of his own on the 5th of December. The first letter was from the late Primate, and was as follows:—

"*Addington-park, Croydon, Nov.* 10, 1882.

"My dear Mr. Mackonochie,—My thoughts—so far as I am able at present to give steady thought to public matters—have naturally dwelt much upon the troubles and difficulties which have made themselves apparent in connection with recent ritual prosecutions.

"I am exceedingly anxious that the result of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts should, by the blessing of Almighty God, be such as to allay disquiet, and, by meeting any reasonable objections to existing procedure, to set men's minds free for the pressing duties which devolve upon the Church in the face of prevailing sin and unbelief.

"Anything which, at this moment, increases bitterness of feeling may do permanent mischief to the cause which we all have at heart. Anything which tends to preserve peace now will make a satisfactory solution of our difficulties far easier. I venture, therefore, privately to write to you—though I cannot yet do so with my own hand—to invite you seriously to consider whether you can in any way contribute to minimise the present feeling of bitterness which undoubtedly exists in some quarters.

"I need not assure you that I do not wish in any way to dictate to you a course of action; but if you feel it possible, consistently with duty, to withdraw voluntarily, by resignation of your benefice, from further conflict with the Courts, I am quite sure you would be acting in the manner best calculated to promote the real power and usefulness of the Church to which we belong.

"I make this appeal to you under a strong sense of responsibility.

"You will, I think, feel with me that the circumstances under which I write are altogether exceptional, and you will, I know, give prayerful thought to the subject.

"I commend you to the guidance of Almighty God, and ask that He may give to us in these difficult times a right judgment in all things.

"I remain yours very truly,
A. C. CANTUAR.

"The Rev A. H. Mackonochie."

St. Alban's Clergy-house, Brooke-street, Holborn, Nov. 11, 1882.

"My dear Lord Archbishop,—Your kind letter of yesterday reached me last night.

"Your Grace will understand that in a matter of so deep importance I shall not answer definitely without that time for earnest seeking after the guidance of Almighty God to which you refer me, although, indeed, your Grace will not doubt that I have endeavoured to gain it and to act upon it throughout the troubled circumstances of the last sixteen years.

"It is a great regret to me that any of my concerns should be adding to the pressure of your Grace's anxieties under the severe illness which our Lord has sent to you. Therefore, my final answer shall reach your Grace with as little delay as possible. With earnest prayer for your Grace's restoration to health,

"Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours truly and very respectfully,
"A. H. MACKONOCHIE."

"*Addington-park, Croydon, Nov.* 21, 1882.

"My dear Sir,—You have probably seen in the newspapers the account of the less favourable condition of the Archbishop's health. As a matter of fact, it is now evident that the doctors have almost, if not quite, abandoned any real hope of an ultimate recovery, though there may possibly be a temporary rally.

"I think it only right to tell you that, among the very few matters concerning the outside world which at present find a recurring place in his thoughts and in his conversation with me, is a private correspondence on which he has entered with you.

"I tell you this merely in case you should suppose from the doctors' bulletin that the Archbishop is at present too ill to receive any letters. It is not quite so, and he asks me every day if there is any letter for him from you.

"I am sure you will not misinterpret this letter, which, with some misgivings, I write unknown to the Archbishop.

"It is merely intended, with the utmost respect, to relieve you of any doubt you may be feeling as to whether you would be justified in writing at present to the Archbishop should you find it possible to do so.

"Believe me to remain yours very truly,

"Randall T. Davidson.

"The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie."

"*St. Alban's Clergy-house, Brooke-street, Holborn, Nov.* 22, 1882.

"My dear Sir,—If you think fit, you may tell the Archbishop that I will send his Grace a definite answer on Friday; if possible by Thursday night's post; but if not, at least by Friday's. It has been much on my mind not to have answered sooner, for the very reason which you have supposed to have been causing delay—namely, that I feared delay might be causing his Grace more anxiety, as it would me in a like position. . . .

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

"Alex. Heriot Mackonochie."

"*St. Alban's Clergy-house, Brooke-street, Holborn, Nov.* 23, 1882.

"My dear Lord Archbishop,—I am sorry to have been obliged to add to your Grace's anxiety by a less speedy reply to your letter than I could have desired.

"The subject of your letter has, I think, rarely been out of my mind since I received it, except when at times driven out by press of active work.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived is to acquiesce in your Grace's wish that I should resign my benefice. You will understand that it is to myself, and will be to my people, a great sorrow, but one which I hope we shall be willing to bear, if the true peace and liberty of the Church can be obtained by my compliance.

"My life hitherto, since my ordination, has had for its supreme object the seeking those gifts for the Church, and I am contented, if so it be, to give up my peace for hers.

"Your Grace will, I am sure, understand that I cannot in this matter act otherwise than with that obedience to my conscience to which you refer me, so that you will not think that I have changed my conviction as to the State Courts. I accept the line of action which your Grace has indicated, simply in deference to you as supreme representative of our Lord Christ in all things spiritual in this land, and not as withdrawing anything which I have said or done in regard to these Courts. This I cannot agree to in any way whatever. No one can deny that the bitterness which your Grace would abate is altogether an exceptional circumstance, giving rise to exceptional remedies to avert, if it may be, by the goodness of God, ruin from His Church, and leaving her free for the future discharge of her great mission, at home and in foreign lands.

"For myself, I hope I may depend upon your Grace's good offices with the Bishop of London, so that I may be licensed or instituted at once to whatever work in the diocese may offer itself to me.

"Thanking your Grace for your commendation of me to the guidance of Almighty God, and with my own unworthy prayers for your Grace in all your sickness,

"Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours truly and very respectfully,

"Alex. Heriot Mackonochie.

"To the Most Rev. the Right Hon. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

"*Addington-park, Croydon, Nov.* 25, 1882.

"My dear Sir,—I am directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to express to you with how strong a feeling of thankfulness to God he has received your letter of the 23rd inst.

"The Archbishop desires me also to enclose to you a copy of a letter he has to-day sent to the Bishop of London, and to say that he has no objection to your giving publicity to the correspondence if you think it desirable to do so.

"It will, I feel sure, be a satisfaction to you to know what pleasure your letter has brought to the Archbishop in these his last days, as it would seem, upon earth. "Yours very truly,

"Randall T. Davidson.

"The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie."

"The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of London.

"*Addington-park, Croydon, Nov.* 25, 1882.

"My dear Bishop of London,—I enclose to you a copy of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Mackonochie and myself. I have, of course, in no way committed you by the action I have thought it well to take in the interests of peace.

"It appears to me a great blessing that a gate of reconciliation should have been opened by Mr. Mackonochie's willingness to resign. He has, of course, in coming to this decision, had serious difficulties to contend with from the advice of his friends, and it seems to me that he has in this case shown his consideration for the highest interests of the Church by sacrificing his individual feelings in deference to my appeal.

"I remain, my dear Bishop, for ever yours truly,

"A. C. Cantuar.

"The Lord Bishop of London."

"The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie to the Archbishop of Canterbury."

"Dec. 1, 1882.

"My dear Lord Archbishop,—Your Grace will, I think, like to know that I have to-day formally resigned this benefice.

"Also, I think, your Grace may be pleased to know that I shall probably be nominated to the benefice of St. Peter's, London Docks, from which Mr. Suckling will be transferred to St. Alban's.

"Allow me to express, at this time, my deep gratitude for your Grace's kindness and generous feeling towards me ever since the time that I entered the diocese of London in 1855, and that often in critical circumstances.

"Believe me, yours truly and very respectfully,

"Alex. Heriot Mackonochie.

"The Most Rev. the Right Hon. his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury."

"*Fulham Palace, S. W., Dec.* 5, 1882.

"Dear Mr. Mackonochie,—I did not write to you on Saturday when I accepted your resignation, because I understood from Mr. Lee that I was about to hear from you; but having read, as you are aware, the affecting correspondence between the dying Archbishop and yourself—so honourable to both—I wish to be allowed to express my satisfaction with the conclusion at which you arrived, and my appreciation of the motives which led you to it. I can well understand the difficulties of your position, which must have been great and perplexing, and only to be met by courage of the true stamp and under a firm sense of duty. God grant that it may tend to the Church's peace!

"I have never ceased—I can say in all sincerity—to value your own worth or that of your work; and I venture to hope that, under altered circumstances, those strained relations may be relaxed which arise so readily between those whose duty it is to administer the law and those who consider themselves unable in conscience to observe it.

"Believe me to be very faithfully yours,

"J. London."

"(In substance.)

"*St. Alban's Clergy-house, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C., Dec.* 5, 1882.

"My dear Lord Bishop,—Your Lordship's letter has just reached me. My silence has simply arisen from my desire not to trouble your Lordship with needless letters.

"Last Thursday evening I was on the point of writing to you when a note came from Mr. Lee, asking me to see him again before I did so. The result of this interview was that I signed the deed of resignation, and came away under the impression that I should hear from your Lordship accepting it. There must have been a mistake either on Mr. Lee's part or mine.

"Allow me to express my sincere thanks to your Lordship for your very kind letter.

"I felt it impossible to refuse acquiescence to such a letter as the most Christian and touching one of the Archbishop, carrying with it the gravity of his Grace's spiritual position, the emphasis of his approaching departure to his rest, the very exceptional circumstances of the present condition of the Church, and the generous consideration with which he urged upon me the line which seemed to him to be my duty.

"Believe me, my dear Lord Bishop, yours truly and very respectfully,

"Alex. Heriot Mackonochie."

Having finished his explanation of the circumstances which had led to his resignation and his removal to another parish, Mr. Mackonochie gave a brief history of his relations with St. Alban's, from the period of its completion down to the present time, and incidentally expressed his belief that there were now signs of future peace in the Church, that many roughnesses had been recently rubbed off as the result of intercourse, and that many of those who were called Evangelicals were beginning to see that those in the Church who were called Catholics were teaching evangelical truth as well as themselves. Alluding to the change which had just taken place, he called upon the congregation to take up willingly the cross which Christ had offered to them, in which case they might, he said, hope that it would be blessed to their souls. In speaking of his successor, he reminded the congregation that there was one Lord, one Saviour, one Priest, and that all earthly priests were but outward signs and visible instruments of Him whom they all knew as their great Priest—Jesus Christ. In concluding he remarked that the Bishop of London made no kind of stipulation, but that on the first day that he went to speak to his Lordship's secretary, the latter said to him, "There's one thing that sticks in the Bishop's throat," and on his asking "What is that?" the reply was "That picture." Here Mr. Mackonochie pointed to what was referred to—a large picture, at the south corner of the chancel, of the Virgin with the infant Saviour in her arms, and, after remarking that though not a fine work of art, it beautifully represented the Incarnation, he stated that he at once consented to remove it, adding that he hoped that some day some one would give the church something better. He then urged all the friends of St. Alban's to stick to that church.

The Rev. A. H. Stanton, senior curate of St. Alban's, having come forward at the call of Mr. Mackonochie, said he wished to set before those assembled two points of consolation and two points of duty. It must be a great consolation to them that Mr. Mackonochie was not going very far, and also that his successor was the very man whom he would have most wished for, as Mr. Suckling was of course going on the old lines. Mr. Mackonochie having left St. Alban's from what he believed to be his duty to God, it was their duty not to criticise his conduct; and it was also their duty to do what they could to make Mr. Suckling's position as little difficult as possible.

The congregation then sang the hymn, "Faith of our fathers," with great heartiness, without organ accompaniment; and Mr. Mackonochie closed the the proceedings, which occupied about an hour, by pronouncing the Benediction.

(From the *Times*.)

Ritualism has been the cause of endless troubles, but many persons will feel that the strife it has occasioned has not been without its compensations as they read the correspondence between the dying Primate and Mr. Mackonochie which was published in our impression of Monday. In it the Archbishop bequeaths to the Church a legacy of peace and reconciliation. As matters stood, there was one way, and one way only, whereby bitterness might be appeased and peace restored in the conflict between Mr. Mackonochie and the Courts in which his action had been impugned. The Courts had pronounced judgment, but Mr. Mackonochie, in deference to what he considered a higher duty, had declined to submit. If, however, he could be induced voluntarily to withdraw from further conflict by the resignation of his benefice, there was, as the Archbishop saw, a hope that the quarrel might be ended. This course the Primate recommended to Mr. Mackonochie, and urged it in language of touching solicitude. The recommendation was received by Mr. Mackonochie in the same spirit as that in which it was made, and, after due consideration, he resolved to acquiesce in the Archbishop's wish that he should resign his benefice, explaining, at the same time, that he was not prepared to withdraw anything that he had said or done in regard to the Courts with which he had been in conflict. Accordingly the resignation was affected, and an arrangement has been made whereby Mr. Mackonochie is to be nominated to the incumbency of St. Peter's, London Docks, Mr. Suckling the former incumbent, being transferred to the vacant benefice of St. Alban's, Holborn. In notifying Mr. Mackonochie's decision to the Bishop of London, the Archbishop generously acknowledges the sacrifice which Mr. Mackonochie was willing to make of his individual feelings to the highest interests of the Church, and few, we imagine, will be found to withhold their assent from such an acknowledgment. The whole correspondence acquires a singular interest from the circumstances in which it was conducted. It shows how earnestly the Archbishop desired to teach the Church at large, as the last lesson he could leave her, how much more can be done by love than by strife. He has not, perhaps, extinguished the difficulties which spring from the antagonism between Ritualism and its opponents. But he has at least composed one deplorable quarrel, he has borne his dying testimony against the increase of bitterness which endangers a common cause, and he has left a salutary example to all parties in the Church.

"Anything," said the Archbishop in his first letter, "which tends to preserve peace now will make a satisfactory solution of our difficulties far easier." We prefer to look upon the whole matter in this light, rather than as involving anything like a victory for either party in the Ritualistic conflict. The idea of victory, if it were admitted, would carry us back to the region of strife, and we prefer to believe that from that region the Church has, at least for the present, been withdrawn by the action of the late Archbishop. It is true that Mr. Mackonochie has escaped the penalties incurred by him, and so far Ritualism, as represented in his person, may be said to have won the day. But this is a very narrow view to take of the matter. The real victory rests with those who have concurred to restore peace to the Church, and in the fruits of that victory all parties may well be content to share. It may even be that Mr. Suckling will be free, if he is so minded, to carry on at St. Alban's the practices for which Mr. Mackonochie was condemned, and Mr. Mackonochie himself to introduce them, if, indeed, they are not already in vogue, at St. Peter's. We cannot but hope that neither of them will do anything of the kind. Each has a new departure before him, and each has a painful experience to warn him. At St. Alban's, when he was attacked, Mr. Mackonochie felt himself proud to resist a law whose spiritual authority he could not recognise. We need not consider now whether he was right or wrong, but it is clear that at St. Peter's he will be free to obey the higher law of Christian forbearance. A man may well regard it as a duty to resist an authority which he holds in his conscience to be unlawful, but no such imperative authority can attach to the doing of acts which, however innocent in themselves, are the cause of offence and of scandal. The obligation of forbearance will, moreover, be all the stronger because for the future it is clear that Mr. Mackonochie will be safe from attack. The Public Worship Regulation Act is powerless unless the Bishop of the diocese is willing to promote a suit, and even if the Church Association abates nothing of its ardour we take it that Bishops in future will be very unwilling to move. The vast majority of Churchmen, in fact, have very little sympathy with the extreme views either of Church Unions or of Church Associations. They are slow to sanction innovations of practice, but they are much more concerned for the peace of the Church than they are for the victory of either party to the Ritualistic dispute. Few persons, perhaps, would care to see the full-blown practices of St. Alban's suddenly introduced into a country parish. If such an attempt were heedlessly or defiantly made, it is probable enough that the parishioners, really aggrieved for once, would be able to fight their own battle for themselves without being egged on by an intrusive Church Association. But it is not, for the most part, in quiet country parishes that extreme Ritualism prevails. It is in populous town districts, where the clergy are at least self-sacrificing and devoted, and for the most part very meagrely endowed, and where a sumptuous and elaborate service may tend to draw the people by its contrast with the squalor of their daily lives. It is difficult to deny that Ritualism may in this way do a great deal of good, and it is hard to see that it can do very much harm. In country places a man must go to the parish church or to none. But in towns, if a man does not like the Ritualistic church in one street, he is free to go to the church of his choice in another, and no very great harm is done. The parish system, in fact, as it is understood in the country, hardly exists in London and other large towns. Its place has been taken by something which differs from a congregational system in very little else than in name, so far, at least, as public worship is concerned. In such circumstances, which have adapted themselves spontaneously to the infinite diversities of spiritual needs to be found in large aggregates of population, it is neither necessary nor desirable to demand a rigid uniformity of ritual practice. There is room for various tastes, there is even room for a reasonable variety of doctrine, and there is no very great harm in the diversity. Indeed, whether it is good or bad, the diversity exists, and cannot be extinguished, and Ritualism, in practice at any rate—with its doctrines we are not for the moment concerned—is only one of the many ways in which the existing diversity can be turned to more or less good account.

Ritualism, in fact, like everything else, is subject to the great law of evolution. The Ritualism of to-day becomes the common practice of to-morrow, and there is hardly a parish church in the country whose services would not give a shock to the worshippers of fifty years ago. Indeed, it is not fifty years since the introduction of the surplice into the pulpit was almost universally regarded as a dangerous innovation, and now there is hardly a black gown to be found in any pulpit in the land. Bands have entirely disappeared, and many a clergyman if suddenly called upon to preach an Assize sermon or to occupy the University pulpit would probably be hard put to it to find a pair. Is the disuse of bands or the adoption of the surplice in itself any more serious an innovation than the wearing of chasuble? The fact is, that the general tone and level of Church services and of all that pertains to the decoration and ordering of churches have been so raised of late years, partly through the indirect influence of Ritualism itself, partly by means of a general ecclesiastical and ecclesiological revival, that Ritualism nowadays slides off by imperceptible gradations into a form of service so universal that not even the Church Association can take exception to it, though it would have shocked our forefathers almost as much as Ritualism itself. We should be very sorry to think that certain extreme practices of Ritualism were likely to become universal so long as they are held to symbolise certain doctrines and theories which, in our judgment, are wholly alien to the spirit of the Church of England. But symbolism is, after all, a fleeting thing. The surplice forty years ago was held to be almost as dangerously symbolical as the eastward position is to-day, and the best way to give a symbol vitality is to persecute it and forbid it. As soon as it is tolerated it becomes harmless. The Church of England has already assimilated much that was once Ritualism, and if strife can only be avoided it will probably assimilate a good deal more and render it innocuous in the process. The doctrines it will not assimilate; an Evangelical clergyman does not adopt high doctrine because, after the fashion of the time, he now wears a surplice in the pulpit, and if it were lawful he might even adopt the eastward position as a matter of taste or convenience without making the slightest change in his theological opinions. It has been the fatal blunder of the opponents of Ritualism to identify the symbol with the doctrine and to try to oust the one by persecuting the other. Hence both sides have been led to attach a wholly disproportionate importance to certain actions and vestments, indifferent in themselves, and often even seemly and becoming, as has been shown by their adoption into the common practice of the Church. Hence the bitterness and strife which the Archbishop strove to appease almost with his dying breath. One quarrel, at any rate, has been composed by his mediation, and we can only hope that his example will bear good and lasting fruit in the time to come.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION AND THE DR. PUSEY MEMORIAL.

On Tuesday the English Church Union held its winter meeting, but the proceedings were confined entirely to an expression of feeling with regard to its late Vice-President, Dr. Pusey. In the forenoon there was a solemn *requiem*, with vestments, lights, and incense, at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, where the vicar, the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, was celebrant. The music, which was chiefly from Marbeck, with additions from other plain-song services, was arranged for men's voices in unison. The annual meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; and the President (the Hon. C. L. Wood), in opening the proceedings, said:—"We are met to-day to do such honour as we may to one who, surely more than any other, deserves all the honour and veneration we can lay at his feet. He has left us, but his name and his work remain, and of them we may say, without fear of exaggeration, that they will remain among the Church's most cherished possessions for ever. It is but a short time ago that we were reminding ourselves that next year would witness the fiftieth anniversary of that great movement which had its origin in Oxford, and which is so closely associated with the name of Edward Bouverie Pusey; and it seemed to us that if at some great concourse in some great Cathedral the final blessing could have been given by Dr. Pusey, the fact of such a gathering would have brought together in the happiest way him who had sown and those who had reaped—him who had laboured and those who had entered into his labours. But it was not to be; and next year, when that anniversary arrives, he will keep the jubilee of that movement which has transformed the face of the Church of England, not in any earthly tabernacle, but with the great multitude who are at rest in the Paradise of God. And it is better so. Such a life obtains its perfect completeness only in death. It is only when he is gone that we realise all we have lost; and to-day, now that the earthly casket has been dissolved, we realise how the whole house is filled with the fragrance of his name. Yes; death puts its seal upon such a life, and if we would appreciate how great the debt is which we owe to him we have only to ask ourselves what would be the position of the Church of England—what would be our own—had he never lived; or, having lived, he had, in times of danger and difficulty, acted differently than he did. A letter has been placed in my hands from the Rev. R. W. Randall, who, to his great regret, is unable to be here to-day, that speaks in such touching terms of him we have lost, that, with your permission, I will read it:—

"I wish with all my heart that I could have said something to promote a fitting memorial to one to whom the whole of England owes so deep a debt. I say advisedly the whole of England—not the Church of England—not the Church of England only, still less any part of the Church. Faithful and true as he was to the Church, patiently and perseveringly as he laboured and suffered for her, under all the discouragements that he met with in his work for her, in his earlier days especially—it was not the Church alone that profited by his labours. The whole cause of Christianity and of true and real religion was defended and advanced by him. He could and did speak strongly, and with a startling severity as St. John the Apostle often spoke, but he never spoke bitterly; because he never spoke or wrote as a partisan enforcing his own peculiar opinions, but as God's servant entrusted with a revelation which he was bound to defend for the sake of God and of God's people. It was the deep feeling of this responsibility that drew from him a defence of the truth on whatsoever side it was attacked. He was always ready; at one time bringing out the proofs from our formularies of the fulness of the possession of the Catholic faith which the Church of England has inherited; at another quite as ready to show where the Church of Rome has turned aside from that faith; at another, foremost in defending Holy Scripture and its inspiration; at another indicating the real teaching of the Church of God on the awful mystery of men's eternal state. It was the same sense of responsibility to God for exact knowledge of the truth revealed,

that sent him to the close study of Holy Scripture, that is evidenced in his *Commentary on the Minor Prophets*, and to the study of the Fathers as the exponents of the meaning the Church has from the first put upon Holy Scripture. The same sense of the duty of receiving the truth filled him with love for those who held any part of the truth sincerely and earnestly, even though they failed to see the full truth. Who can forget that sentence of his in the *Eirenicon*—'I love the Evangelicals?' In the highest sense of the word he was a Broad Churchman—never untrue to the faith, but having always a wide sympathy with all that loved his Master. Certainly England owes much to one who has spent his life in defending the truth and righteousness of God which alone can exalt a nation. And how simple he could be in his teaching! How do his sermons show his power of reading hearts, entering into all difficulties, cheering, guiding, lifting to a higher life, fastening on one Lord the souls of men! . . . His real memorial is the change that has passed over, not the face, but the heart of the Church of England, the truth of God known, loved and held as it was not before he lived and taught, the life and holy rules of the Church loved and followed by thousands, the outward observance of religion and the inward spiritual life of union with God promoted by the marvellous blessing of God, given to this servant of His whom He gave to us. God grant us in some way to be each in our place in life a living memorial of what God has done through him."

To that letter (continued Mr. WOOD) I will add but one word—but it is a word which had he been still with us he would, I am well assured, have wished more than other should be spoken—to-day. We have within a short space looked into the grave where Dr. Pusey lies in Oxford, and now the Archbishop of Canterbury has been called in his turn; and he, too, rests from his labours. They differed in many things; in some they were opposed; but who does not welcome as an omen of peace and conciliation, the message of sympathy from the Archbishop's sick bed to Dr. Pusey on his death, and that other fact, worthy surely of note, that the words of the hymn sung at the grave at Addington were those of John Henry Newman? (Cheers.) Surely, too, it is remarkable that the last thoughts of Dr. Pusey and those of the Archbishop, as we have just been told, should have united in a common anxiety how to promote the peace of the Church in regard to one whose name is very dear to us—the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. (Cheers.) Shall we not then endeavour ourselves to learn the lesson which they being dead would teach us, and try in regard to the living to compose, before it is to late, our unhappy differences? (Cheers.)

On the motion of Archdeacon DENISON, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTONE BEVAN, it was unanimously resolved:—

That, while the whole Church of Christ is bound to render praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great gifts bestowed upon his servant, Edward Bouverie Pusey, this Union is specially called on to record the life-long labours of its late revered Vice-President, in the revival among us of true faith and reverence, in his earnes tmaintenance of the unworldly character of the kingdom of our Lord, and in his constant endeavours to promote the visible unity of all true worshippers of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The following resolution was also adopted, on the motion of the Earl of LIMERICK, seconded by Mr. SHAW STEWART:—

That this meeting calls on the president and council to devise means for gathering from among its members and associates a thank-offering in aid of the proposed purchase of Dr. Pusey's library, and the erection and endowment of a suitable building for its preservation and enlargement, wherein future generations of students at the University in which he laboured for so many years may learn to tread in his footsteps and imitate his example.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. W. Satchell has in preparation a volume supplementing and completing Anderson's *Book of British Topography*.

Among some of the articles in the forthcoming volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the *Academy* mentions "Manchester," by Mr. W. E. Axon; "Mexico," by Mr. A. H. Keane; "Metal-work," from its artistic side, by Mr. J. H. Middleton. Mrs. Mark Pattison, as usual, will contribute the lives of the French artists, the most lengthy, and perhaps the most important, being François Millet; and Mr. H. Morse Stephens will do the same for recent Frenchmen of note in politics and letters, his most prominent name being Mirabeau.

Sir F. Leighton has made much progress with a fine statuette, to be enlarged in bronze, of a male figure standing in the attitude of a sluggard arousing himself. The P.R.A. has nearly finished the small life-size figure in oils of a little girl seated, wearing a white embroidered dress, which is enriched with broad gold bands; she has very pale gold-coloured hair, blue eyes, delicate rosy carnations, and the sweetest and softest of expressions. In her bosom is a dark, violet-coloured flower; she holds a bunch of peacock's feathers. A standing figure of a luxurious beauty, clad in white and gorgeous colours, which gain deeper tones and golden tints by light reflected upon them from below, fills a smaller canvas than the above, and owes much of its charm to the gorgeous azure tiles of the wall behind the figure, the exquisite whiteness of a slender shaft of marble, and the ruddiness of a niche of the same material in which the pillar is ensconced. Another picture contains the life-size figure a young girl, seated on a couch covered with a tiger's skin, and clad in a purple robe with pale golden embroideries upon it. At her side is a playful kitten, over which the damsel is leaning sideways. The background is an alcove of gold and black; the lustre of the former gathers in an aureole about the head of the figure. A vestal-like head of a beautiful lady, seen in profile to our left and wrapped in a white hood-like mantle, leaving the sculpturesque features distinct, is at present on Sir F. Leighton's easel.

Concurrently with the forthcoming selected exhibition of the late Dante G. Rossetti's work at the Royal Academy, the Burlington Fine Art Club, wishing to show their sympathy with the object of that exhibition, propose to bring together in their gallery a supplementary collection, embracing, together with several important pictures, many of the extremely interesting minor works of all kinds produced by the artist. Their hope and intention is in this manner to aid in affording as complete and comprehensive a representatien of the poet-painter's work as may be found practicable under existing circumstances. Any communications from possessors of interesting examples of the painter's work (other than those who have already promised to contribute) will be thankfully received by the committee at 17, Saville-row.

A correspondent writes from Rome, under date December 11:—"The death of Michael Angelo Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, which took place last night at midnight, will be heard of with regret in England, where he had a large circle of friends. The deceased Duke, who was head of that ancient house which gave Boniface VIII. to the Pontifical throne, was born on the 20th of March, 1804. He was, without exception, the most accomplished member of the Roman aristocracy of his day, and in politics was a staunch Liberal. In 1848 he was named Minister of Police by Pius IX.; later he held the command of the Corps of the Vigiles; and in 1870 he was president of the Commission which went to Florence in the month of October of that year to present the Roman plébiscite to Victor Emmanuel, who conferred upon him the collar of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata. From 1874 he sat in Parliament on the Left as one of the deputies for Rome, representing the College of the Trastevorini, but in 1873 his age and total blindness—he lost his sight in 1865—compelled him to offer his resignation, which, however, was not accepted until he sent it in a second time. It is, however, as an artist, a scholar, and especially as a student, exponent, and commentator of Dante, that the Duke of Sermoneta was best known. He knew the greater part of the *Divina Commedia* by heart, and no later than last spring gave several lectures on the poem at the higher female school in the Via della Palombella, which were crowdedly attended, and during which he recited from memory many of the finer passages. He published three valuable commentaries—the first on the 8th and 9th Cantos of the *Inferno*; the second on the Matilda of the *Purgatorio*; and the third on the Vision of the Eagle, which appears to the poet in Paradiso. In addition to these he designed a series of plans in which he sought to reconstruct the Dantesque topography, which were published under the title of *La m ateria della Divina Commedia di Dante Aleghieri dichiarata in sei tavole*. In his earlier years he studied sculpture under Tenerani, and executed several works of considerable merit, among which a *Cupid Bound* received great praise. He took also an active interest in the revival of the Etruscan style in gold ornaments, and made many admirable designs for that work. When a young man he was intimately acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, who mentioned him in words of great commendation."

Professor Newton's fourth lecture at University College on Greek painting dealt with the paintings on Greek fictile vases from the earliest period till the close of the second century B.C., when the art of ceramography probably ceased to be practised. The lecture was illustrated by many drawings of vases of all periods, of which the earliest specimens were from the islands of Rhodes and Melos. In the archaic stage of ceramographie art the style of drawing probably approximated very nearly to that of the contemporary paintings on walls and other surfaces, and this similarity of style must have prevailed as late as the time of Polynotos. The lecturer exhibited drawings of the celebrated cup, formerly belonging to Mr. Bale, and of the equally admired cup from Camirus, discovered by Mr. Biliotti. On the former of these cups is a group of Athene, Pandora, Hermes; on the latter, Aphrodite riding on a swan. Both these designs are painted in several colours on a white ground, and are remarkable for the beauty of the drawing, which presents characteristics such as we may conceive to have belonged to the school of Polygnotus. After the improvements in chiaroscuro and aerial perspective, introduced by Apollodorus and Agatharchus, and perfected by Zeuxis and Parrhasius, it is obvious that the line of demarcation between painting and the subordinate art of ceramography became much more strongly marked. The vases which were produced in the best period of Greek painting do not attempt to imitate the effects of light on colour which were accomplished by the great masters, their contemporaries. The vase-painters never lost sight of the technical conditions of ceramography, and, while observing faithfully these conditions, they produced designs which for decorative fitness and beauty have never been surpassed. In these designs the shape of the vase determines and controls the composition. Thus in the tall *amphoræ* from Nora and Vulci the narrow field of the picture seldom contains more than two figures, and the outlines of those figures are generally kept very distinct, foreshortening and complicated grouping being avoided. The colouring is nearly monochrome; the natural red colour of the clay is used for the figures except in the case of the Athenian *lekythi*, on which the figures are polychrome en a white ground. From the time of Alexander onwards the character of ceramography changes. The shapes of the vases are less refined, they are often on a much larger scale; in the pictures compositions of many figures are often crowded in, without due regard to the relation between the shape of the vase and the design with which it is decorated. The colouring is often polychrome, gilding is introduced, and sometimes the figure is painted white, the others being left the natural red colour of the clay. The lecturer illustrated these remarks by a drawing of a beautiful vase from Rhodes, representing the surprise of Tnetis by Peleus on the seashore. Thetis herself and Eros are painted white, and the wings of Eros blue. Admirable as the drawing of these figures is, the innovations in ceramography which it exhibits must be regarded as the beginning of a decadence which in the later vases after Alexander shows itself in the careless drawing and in a certain effeminacy in the choice and treatment of subjects. The finest vases of this later period are those from Kertch, in the Museum at St. Petersburg, and those from Ruvo, in Southern Italy. On a survey of the subjects of vase-pictures through the successive centuries during which ceramography was practised, we find that, on the first introduction of the human figure in the design, mythic personages in war or the chase predominate; as the art advances, gymnastic and agonistic subjects and scenes from real life become more common; and after Alexander's time we find compositions in which Dionysus, Eros, and Aphrodite play a leading part, also scenes representing mourners at a tomb, and a few compositions of many figures which may be adaptations of the designs of great masters.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, one of its vice-presidents, read a paper on Mahometanism, being one of a series on the leading religions of the world. He confined himself as far as possible within literary limits, avoiding religious polemics. He gave a sketch of the Prophet's life from his birth, A.D. 570, to his death in A.D. 632, 22 years after the first promulgation of his doctrine. In its inception, he said, Mahomet aimed merely at bettering the moral condition of the Arab tribes, deeply steeped in lawlessness, savage violence, and the grossest superstition. The development of his doctrine of the Unity of God "without equal or companion" came afterwards. His social standing as a member of the leading tribe of the Koreish, the guardians of the Kaaba or sacred stone, gave him an advantage which was greatly enhanced by his marriage with the rich widow whose commercial agent he became, and with whom, his first wife and first convert, he lived in monogamy until her death. His primary work was the institution of a tribal police to maintain local order. He next attacked idolatry and fetichism, of which he was the uncompromising foe, and after many narrow escapes from assassination he succeeded in purging his countrymen of their worst superstitions and in rallying them round one solid faith. Mahomet thus founded an empire, which, in a single century, built up a greater dominion than had ever been ruled by Rome. The Jews, who were at one time ready to welcome him as their Messiah, withdrew from the new religion on Mahomet's refusal to acknowledge their own supremacy as God's elect people. Attention was next drawn to what the lecturer regarded as vulgar errors respecting the Mahometan faith, which, in his view, differed in no respect, save in name and outward form, from that of Buddha and Christ. He maintained that Mahomet enfranchised the female sex, that he introduced the doctrine of a future state, abolished the immolation of human beings and the lower animals as sacrificial atonements, promulgated the maxim "Let there be no violence in religion," and ignored any priestly caste. On the other hand, he denied the divinity of Christ, recognising him as a Prophet and divinely inspired Teacher only, calling him the Spirit of God. He denied His crucifixion in His own person, as well as the dogma of the Trinity, but the moral basis of his system agreed with that of all great preceding teachers, a basis without which no religion could succeed.

The *Times* correspondent writes:—"King Humbert, a few days ago, received in private audience Signor Luigi Ghiala, Deputy for the Fifth College of Turin, who presented to his Majesty the first volume—a thick tome of 344 pages—of Count Cavour's letters, which he has collected and edited. This first volume of, perhaps, the most widely interesting contribution that has yet been made to the history of modern Italy, and especially interesting at the present moment, when the want of Cavour is more felt than ever, contains, besides an exhaustive introduction, almost equivalent to a biography, 241 letters dating from the year 1821 to 1852—that is, from the date of Cavour's entrance into the Royal Military Academy of Turin to that when he became head of the Government, and formed what was afterwards called 'Il gran' Ministero'—the great Ministry which made the Crimean alliance, and prepared that with France for the war against Algeria. Many of the earlier letters afford most interesting material for studying the development of Cavour's character, and I may especially mention one, written from London in 1835, when he was only 25 years of age, to Baron Barante, at that time French Ambassador at Turin, in which he gives an admirable description of political parties in England. From this letter, which is written in French, it may at this time not be inappropriate to quote the following passage:—'After the opinion which I have just expressed, you will perceive that I am not one of those who think that England is not in a condition to go to war, but that she desires peace at any price. I believe, on the contrary, that if her real interests and her national pride were involved in any cause, she would be prepared to maintain it by the armed hand with greater energy and enterprise than she has ever displayed.' Other letters written about this time also show Cavour's admiration for Sir R. Peel, upon whose character he studied to form himself. Among the letters of historical importance in this volume, I may mention a number written by Cavour in 1851, when he was Minister of Finance in the Azeglio Cabinet, to Count de Revel, who had been sent to London to negotiate the first great loan with Messrs. Hambro, for 75,000,000f., which Constitutional Italy made abroad, mortgaging the Government railway from Turin to Genoa. In these, Cavour writes frankly of his endeavours to liberate Piedmont from the financial influence of Rothschild. In Cavour's letters to ladies, he is seen in a different and very charming aspect. Among his fair correspondents were the Marchesa Barolo, the Countess de Circourt, Madame de Sellon, the Countess Taverna—the friend of Thiers—the Marchesa de Roussy, and others. The work, which will extend to three volumes, will contain upwards of a thousand of Cavour's letters, including the whole of his correspondence with General La Marmora, from 1849 to 1861; and of these the series yet to be published, dealing with the period of the Crimean War, when Cavour wrote almost daily to La Marmora, is, I understand, of particular interest. No less interesting will be a number of his letters to Count Arese, and during the negotiations for the cession of Nice and Savoy."

Mr. Theodore Watts describes in the *Athenæum* the revival at the Théâtre Français of *Le Roi s'Amuse*, on the fiftieth anniversary of its original production, which he considers one of the most remarkable literary events of our time. We quote the following portions of his very interesting criticism:—

"Victor Hugo was there, sitting with his arms folded across his breast, calm but happy, in a stage box. He expressed himself satisfied and even delighted with the acting. The poet's appearance was fuller of vitality and more Olympian than ever. Between the acts he left the theatre and walked about in the square, leaning on the arm of his illustrious poet friend and family connection, Auguste Vacquerie, to whose kindness I was indebted for a seat in the *fauteuils d'orchestre*, which otherwise I should have found to be quite unattainable, so unprecedented was the demand for places. It is said that a thousand francs were given for a seat. Never before was seen, even in a French theatre, an audience so brilliant and so illustrious. I did not, however, see any English face I knew save that of Mr. Swinburne, who at the end of the third act might have been seen talking to Hugo in his box. Among the most appreciative and enthusiastic of those who assisted at the representation was the French poet who, perhaps, in the nineteenth century, stands next to Hugo for intellectual massiveness—M. Leconte de Lisle. And I should say that every French poet, and indeed every man of eminence, was there.

"Considering the extraordinary nature of the piece, the cast was perhaps as satisfactory as could have been hoped for. Fond as is M. Hugo of spectacular effects, and even of *coups de théâtre*, no other dramatist gives so little attention as he to the idiosyncrasies of actors. It is easy to imagine that Shakespeare in writing his lines was not always unmindful of an actor like Burbage. But in depicting Triboulet, Hugo must have thought as little about the specialities of Ligier, who took the part on the first night in 1832, as of the future Got, who was to take it on the second night in 1882. And the same may be said of Blanche in relation to the two actresses who successively took that part. This is, I think, exactly the way in which a dramatist should work. The contrary method is not more ruinous to drama as a literary form than to the actor's art. To write up to an actor's style destroys all true character-drawing; also it ends by writing up to the actor's mere manner, who from that moment is, as an artist, doomed. On the whole, the performance wanted more glow and animal spirits. The François I. of M. Mounet-Sully was full of *verve*, but this actor's voice is so exceedingly rich and emotional that the king seemed more poetic, and hence more sympathetic to the audience, than was consistent with a character who in a sense is held up as the villain of the piece. The true villain here, however, as in *Torquemada*, *Notre Dame de Paris*, *Les Misérables*, and, indeed, in all Hugo's characteristic works, is not an individual at all, but Circumstance. For when the *vis matrix* of classic drama, the supernatural interference of conscious Destiny, was no longer available to the artist, something akin to it—something nobler and more powerful than the stage villain—was found to be necessary to save tragedy from sinking into melodrama. And this explains so much of the complexities of Shakespeare.

"In the dramas of Victor Hugo, however, the romantic temper has advanced quite as far as it ought to advance, not only in the use of Circumstance as the final cause of the tragic mischief, but in the use of the grotesque in alliance with the terrible. The greatest masters of the terrible-grotesque till we get to the German romanticists were the English dramatists of the sixteenth and the early portion of the seventeenth century, and of course by far the greatest among these was Shakespeare. For the production of the effect in question there is nothing comparable to the scenes in *Lear* between the king and the fool—scenes which seem to have very early in his life struck Hugo more than anything else in literature. Outside the Elizabethan dramatists, however, there can be no doubt that (leaving out of the discussion the great German masters in this line) Hugo is the greatest worker in the terribly-grotesque that has appeared since Burns. I need only point to Quasimodo and Triboulet, and compare them not merely with such attempts in this line as those of writers like Beddoes, but even with the magnificent work of Mr. Browning, who, though far more subtle than Hugo, is without his sublimity and amazing power over chiaroscuro. Now, the most remarkable feature of the revival of *Le Roi s'Amuse*, and that which made me above all other reasons desirous to see it, was that the character of Triboulet was to be rendered by an actor of rare and splendid genius, but who, educated in the genteel comedy of modern France, and also in the social subtleties of Molière, seemed the last man in Paris to give that peculiar expression of the romantic temper which I have called the terrible-grotesque.

"That M. Got's success in a part so absolutely unsuited to him should have been as great as it was is, in my judgment, the crowning success of his life. It is as though Thackeray, after completing *Philip*, had set himself to write a romance in the style of *Notre Dame de Paris*, and succeeded in the attempt. Yet the success of M. Got was relative only, I think. The Triboulet was not the Triboulet of the reader's own imaginings, but an admirable Triboulet of the Comédie Française. Perhaps, however, the truth is, that there is not an actor in Europe who could adequately render such a character as Triboulet.

"This is what I mean: all great actors are divisible into two groups, which are, by temperament and endowment, the exact opposites of each other. There are those who, like Garrick, producing their effects by means of a self-dominance and a conservation of energy akin to that of Goethe in poetry, are able to render a character, coldly indeed, but with matchless verisimilitude in its every *nuance*. And there are those who, like Edmund Kean and Robson, 'live' in the character so entirely that self-dominance and conservation of energy are not possible, and who, whensoever the situation becomes very intense, work miracles of representation by sheer imaginative *abandon*, but do so at the expense of that delicacy of light and shade in the entire conception which is the great quest of the actor as an artist. And if it should be found that in order to render Triboulet there is requisite for the more intense crises of the piece the *abandon* of Kean and Robson, and at the same time, for the carrying on of the play, the calm, self-conscious staying power of Garrick, the conclusion will be obvious that Triboulet is essentially on unactable character."

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

To the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders,

HELD on the 14th DECEMBER, 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to present their Report on the operations of the 34th financial year of the Society, ending 30th June, 1882, and on the triennial valuation of its affairs.

During the year 8,095 proposals were made to the Society for assuring the sum of £2,687,423. Of these proposals 6,584 were accepted for the assurance of £2,241,290, and policies were issued for that amount. The immediate annuities granted during the year were for £14,113 0s. 6d.

The income from premiums, after deducting the amount paid for re-assurance, was £494,582 19s. 5d., including £74,835 2s. 1d., in premiums for the first year of assurance.

The balance of the interest account amounted to £121,929 18s., which, together with the premiums, raised the income of the Society to £616,512 17s. 5d. for the year. The interest which had become payable, but which had not been received at the date of closing the accounts, is included in the item of "Outstanding Interest and Rents" among the assets.

The claims made upon the Society, and admitted under Life Assurance policies, were for an amount of £237,657 3s. 4d., of which the sum of £2,842 was re-assured, whilst the claims under policies for Endowments that had matured amounted to £107,977 12s. 2d. The sum of £34,609 3s. 8d. was paid for the surrender of policies.

After providing for these amounts—for the annuities falling due within the year—for office expenses, and other charges on the income of the year, there remained a balance of £196,898 5s. 10d., which augments the fund available for the existing policies of the Society. This fund amounted at the end of the financial year to £3,104,687 12s. 1d., which, with the amount of £70,067 14s. 2d. reserved for the settlement of claims outstanding, for the payment of annuities not applied for, and for other purposes specified in the balance-sheet, makes up a total of £3,174,755 6s. 3d. in realised assets, as shown in the 2nd Schedule appended to this Report.

The accounts have been duly audited by Mr. G. H. Ladbury, F.C.A., the Public Accountant (a Shareholder of the Society), on the part of the Shareholders; and by Mr. W. W. Venn, the Notary Public (a Policy-holder), on behalf of the Policy-holders. The whole of the securities and documents representing the realised assets of the Society have been verified, both by the Directors and by the Auditors.

The Directors, having reported on the general operations of the Society for the financial year, now turn to the subject of the triennial valuation of the Assurance and Annuity Contracts in force on the 30th June, 1882.

The result of the valuation is fully stated in the Report of the Actuary, which the Directors communicate *in extenso*. It is as follows:—

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In compliance with your instructions, I have examined the Registers of the Company, and extracted from them all the data necessary for a valuation of the Policies for Assurances and Annuities granted by this Society remaining in force on the 30th June, 1882. I have now the honour to report to you the result.

The valuation has been made chiefly upon the basis of the Tables of Mortality known as the experience of the Seventeen English Companies; but as the tables of this experience do not contain data for ages under ten years, the Carlisle Tables of Mortality have been employed in the valuation of the endowments, which are for the most part effected upon the lives of young children. The Carlisle Tables have been employed in the valuation of the contingent Assurances also: of these, however, there are but few.

The rate of interest at 3½ per cent. has been assumed in the calculations, as that is a rate which may fairly be reckoned upon in the future upon securities of the first class. Any higher rate realised upon investment would, of course, be an element of profit.

The immediate Annuities have been valued at the rate of 4 per cent., which is below the rate of interest yielded by the invested funds of the Society.

The results of the valuation of the Assurance and Annuity Contracts are set forth in tabular statements drawn up in the form required by the law of 1870, regulating the form of accounts of Life Assurance Companies.

These tabular statements are appended to my present report. Every item contained in them having been thoroughly examined and verified, I certify to you the accuracy of those statements.

It will be observed that the Society had on its registers, on the 30th June, 1882, the date of the valuation, 36,340 Policies for assuring, together with bonus additions, a total sum of £14,196,880, giving rise to an annual premium income (reduced by application of bonus) of £500,784 11s. 10d. to be received by the Society. This amount does not include the premiums receivable for temporary extra risks.

The sums re-assured amounted to £67,099 10s., subject to the yearly payment by the Society of £2,146 7s. 2d. as re-assurance premiums.

It will also be observed that at the date of the valuation there were in force 1,728 contracts for Annuities, amounting to £78,964 7s. 8d., of which the yearly sum of £76,932 4s. is now payable by the Society, and the remainder at deferred periods subject to the payment in the meanwhile to the Society of £516 10s. 3d. per annum.

The Deferred Annuities payable in Italian Rentes have been valued as a distinct class. The nominal capital of "Rentes" required for this class of Policies is £9,490 18s. 6d., the present value of which, after allowing for the payment of an annual amount of premium of £2,508 0s. 6d., is £8,660 9s. 2d., and is entered for so much in the balance-sheet.

The tabular statement shows very succinctly the debit and credit sides of the valuation.

The debit of the Society, or present value of the sum assured, reduced by the present value of the sums re-assured, was, at the date above mentioned, £7,492,322 13s. 3d., whilst the credit of the Society, or the present value of the premium income, reduced by the premiums required to maintain the re-assurance policies in force, was £8,195,733 16s. 10d.

A separate calculation has been made of that portion of the premiums payable by the assured which is charged by the Society as the net premium; *i.e.*, that portion which is applied wholly to the formation of the Assurance Fund. The aggregate present value of these net premiums, after deducting the value of those for the re-assurances, was £5,178,616 1s. 3d.

The difference between the present value of the assurances and of the net premiums constitutes the amount required for the Assurance Fund or Reserve, which at the date of the valuation was determined by mathematical calculation at £2,313,706 12s., and is entered in the balance-sheet at that figure, under the head "Assurance Fund."

The present value of the Annuity Contracts was, at the date of the valuation, £669,587 4s., whilst the present value of the net premium income to be received by the Society in respect of the Annuities for deferred periods was £3,475. The difference in amount between these two values—viz., £666,112 14s.—determines the sum required to be set apart to meet the payment of the Annuities as they fall due, and this amount is entered in the balance-sheet accordingly.

The general fund which appears on the books of account as available for Assurance Fund, Annuity Fund, Annuity in Italian Rentes Fund, and Surplus, amounts to £3,082,975 12s. 1d., and is thus divided:—

Assurance Fund	£2,313,706	12	0
Annuity Fund	666,112	4	0
Deferred Annuity in Italian Rentes Fund	8,660	9	2
Surplus Fund	94,496	6	11
Total	£3,082,975	12	1

Upon reference to the balance-sheet, it will be observed that the liability of the Society under its contracts for assurances and annuities in force on the 30th June, 1882, is more than covered by the amount of the realised assets existing at that date. Also that the amount of £94,496 6s. 11d., designated as "Surplus Fund," is in effect the balance of the account, for it is the amount by which the realised assets of the Society exceed the liabilities, as shown in the Fifth Schedule (Appendix VI.). The Surplus Fund is, therefore, available for distribution amongst the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Society.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

St. Mildred's House, 24th November, 1882. F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

Acting upon this Report, the Directors declare as divisible surplus the sum of £90,000, which they recommend for division among the Policy-holders and Shareholders.

Eighty per cent. of the amount declared as surplus divisible will, on the 30th June next, be apportioned, as usual, to holders of participating policies in force at the date of the balance-sheet, and will be applied in augmentation of the sums assured, in accordance with the regulations of the Society, which will be stated in the notices to be issued to the Policy-holders on or before the 30th June next.

The Directors retiring on the present occasion are Messrs. H. C. T. BEADNELL, WILLIAM THORNTHWAITE, and GEORGE TYLER, who, being eligible and willing to serve again, are recommended by the Board to constitute the list for re-election.

Mr. LADBURY and Mr. VENN retire as Auditors, but, being eligible, they again offer themselves for re-election, the former on behalf of the Shareholders, and the latter on behalf of the Policy-holders.

By order of the Board,

14th December, 1882. F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. GLADSTONE has at length commenced the work of reconstructing his Ministry. The vacancies in the Cabinet created by the resignations of Mr. FORSTER and Mr. BRIGHT have never been filled up, and probably the difficulty of filling them up, without exciting personal resentments and disappointing personal ambitions, has had much to do with the long delay. At present three Cabinet Ministers hold double offices. Mr. GLADSTONE is First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Earl SPENCER is Viceroy of Ireland and Lord President of the Council, and Lord KIMBERLEY is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is apparently thought desirable that this exceptional state of things should be at once brought to an end. Mr. GLADSTONE will forthwith resign the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will be succeeded by Mr. CHILDERS, who will be left to battle with the difficulties of the financial position that have to be faced next spring. It is generally understood that Lord HARTINGTON will be transferred to the War Office, and that Lord DERBY will take his place at the India Office. It will then remain to find some position in the Cabinet for Sir CHARLES DILKE, whilst Lord ROSEBERY has yet to be recompensed for his exertions and expenditure at the Midlothian Election. Sir CHARLES DILKE would probably not be indisposed to relieve Lord KIMBERLEY of the responsibility for the government of the colonies. It is doubtful whether any infusion of new blood into the Government will stay the rapid decay of Ministerial popularity, and the hope that the accession of Lord DERBY will win back the forfeited confidence of the educated classes and of moderate men is singularly ludicrous.

It is satisfactory to find at last that murder does not go altogether unpunished in Ireland. Three of those who were concerned in the terrible crime of Maamtrasna, where a whole family was brutally done to death, have been hung. It is difficult to understand why the other five men who took part in the murder and pleaded guilty have had their sentence commuted by the Viceroy into penal servitude for life. Clemency of this kind is cruelty to the peaceable population of the country. In the present condition of Ireland relentless severity in the punishment of crime is the only means for restoring the authority of the law. The present is no time for employing the prerogative of mercy in the case of convicted murderers. When crime is detected no weak philanthropy should be allowed to interfere with its pitiless punishment. The trials of those accused of the Lough Mask murders are now proceeding, and it is to be hoped that the sentences of the Court will be duly carried out. It may be hoped that the knowledge that justice is not altogether reduced to impotence in Ireland may have some effect in checking the reign of terror that has for so long prevailed. It is to be remarked that Mr. JAMES LOWTHER and Mr. FORSTER, who have both had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the truth as to the condition of Ireland, hold similar views as to the extent of the evil and the means for its eradication. Both maintain that no remedial legislation of the kind that Mr. GLADSTONE is disposed to rely upon exclusively can suffice; both are of opinion that vigorous measures of coercion are inevitable. Mr. LOWTHER declares these opinions with his usual uncompromising frankness, and Mr. FORSTER repeats them with the diplomatic reserve that his relations to the present Government render essential.

On Tuesday last Mr. GLADSTONE was enabled to celebrate what is grandly styled his jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into public life. And he has the satisfaction of looking back upon fifty years that, to himself personally, have been eminently satisfactory, that have given him power and abundant notoriety, and have realised to the full his dreams of ambition. Whether the retrospect is equally satisfactory to the country may be doubted. In the whole fifty years what real services has Mr. GLADSTONE rendered to his country? What real advantages have accrued to the English people from the fifty years that it is magniloquently declared have been devoted to the public service? The vociferous admirers of Mr. GLADSTONE would find it somewhat difficult to give a satisfactory response to the awakened curiosity of those who ask what England has to be grateful for to the present Prime Minister. The abandonment of the Ionian Islands, the abandonment of the Transvaal, the abandonment of Afghanistan are notable achievements of his political activity. The destruction of the Irish Church, the passage of two Irish Land Acts, and the establishment of Irish anarchy are also exploits of Mr. GLADSTONE's genius. Some pamphlets, some magazine articles, and an interminable array of speeches are other evidences of his devouring energy. But has he ever done anything that would not have been better left undone, and has he ever said anything that men will care to remember? It is quite certain that Mr. GLADSTONE is a man of marvellous gifts and marvellous energies; but it is equally certain that as a statesman he has failed ignominiously in all that he has attempted. He has never shown himself equal to the conduct of the practical business of politics; sentiments and illusions have inspired his public career: and he can now look back upon fifty years of life employed uselessly or mischievously in the service of the State.

Lord DERBY's speeches have no appreciable public interest apart from the fact that he has already held prominent political positions, and is likely to be called upon once more to discharge important official duties. The strings of platitudes and cautious commonplaces that form the staple of his oratory never convey new ideas or novel information, and his reputation for wisdom has never yet been justified. The speech that Lord DERBY has delivered this week at Manchester was looked forward to with some interest, since it is made at the time when this former

leader of the Conservatives is about to enter the Radical Ministry. Men expected to find some justification of an act of political apostacy that startles the not very scrupulous morality of ordinary men of the world, and that shocks those who still expect to find in English political leaders some regard for the elementary decencies of public life. But no attempt at justification is made. Lord DERBY is content to state that he has changed sides, and to insist upon the fact that he is not likely to change back again. It is pleasanter not to indulge in comments upon the cynical unscrupulousness with which this confession is made. Lord DERBY is thorough in his conversion. He intimates his readiness to support the ordinary Radical programme. On foreign policy he apparently belongs to the school of Sir WILFRID LAWSON, and is entirely in favour of scuttling out of Egypt. On the question of Ireland, he may argue against Mr. GLADSTONE'S remedial legislation, but he allows it to be perceived that he will vote for it, just as he will vote for any similar follies of Radicalism that in his conscience he may deride. It is not likely that Lord DERBY will add strength to the Ministry; he will only add to the reasons that induce honest and intelligent men to regard this organised hypocrisy with scorn and aversion.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seems intent upon affording a fund of amusement to a society that is not much impressed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S pretensions to an ineffable superiority, and will take an eager delight in the spectacle of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN making himself supremely ridiculous. It seems that Mr. LENNOX BOYD, on the authority of Sir ROBERT TORRENS, stated to various members of the Reform Club, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S brothers had made themselves objectionable in a club at Adelaide to which they were admitted. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seizes upon the fact that these statements were made to the prejudice of his brothers to bring an action against Mr. BOYD, laying the damages at £5,000, at which sum he appears to appraise the damage done to his two brothers by the refusal of the Reform Club to admit them as members. If the story is true there does not appear any good reason why Mr. BOYD should not repeat it. The *clôture* has not yet been introduced in club smoking-rooms, and the gag is as yet unknown in English society. Doubtless if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had his way nothing would ever be said that was obnoxious to the feelings of Radicalism. But speech and criticism are still free, however unpleasant freedom of speech and freedom of criticism happen to be to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his brothers. The trial that is now threatened is not likely to raise the family of the CHAMBERLAINS in social reputation. If Mr. CHAMBERLAIN were well advised he would abandon proceedings that can only place him and his relations in a ludicrous light. He has left the Reform Club himself, and has been admitted to the Athenæum Club, where it is customary to elect Cabinet Ministers, Judges, and Bishops from respect to the position they hold, and without regard to their personal qualifications for membership. Doubtless the new institution, the National Liberal Club, will not reject even his brothers. And there, where the Duke is hobnob with the costermonger, and where Lord HARTINGTON is to pass his leisure in friendly counsel with Mr. BRADLAUGH, the Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN will be able to gratify their legitimate social ambitions.

ALL THE VIRTUES.

It appears to be at length recognised that the time has come when the process of patching up the Cabinet of All the Virtues can no longer be delayed. Its rickety constitution has rendered it quite unable to resist ordinary wear and tear, and a brief space has sufficed for it to fall into an exceedingly dilapidated condition. None too soon the endeavour to strengthen it has been entered upon. But whether the endeavour will prove successful may reasonably be doubted. By the respective resignations of the Duke of ARGYLL, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry has suffered losses that no subsequent accessions of new men to the Government can extenuate. Each resignation has signified the abandonment by the Government of a principle or a policy, and though the Government has struggled on in defiance of principles and with cynical vacillations of policy, the estrangement of its supporters has not been averted. After all, there were deluded people in the country who imagined that an Administration presided over by Mr. GLADSTONE would uphold honest legislation, would maintain the authority of the law and the dignity of justice, and would secure peace abroad. But they were disabused when they saw the Duke of ARGYLL, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. BRIGHT, one after the other, throwing up office, and learnt the reasons that had induced these excellent Radical politicians to sever their political connection with Mr. GLADSTONE. It certainly seems quite necessary in the interests of Radicalism that an effort should be made to regain the confidence of the classes that have found their convictions and prejudices so seriously hurt, and that something should be done to restore the lost credit of the Cabinet of All the Virtues as an honest, law-abiding, and pacific Government.

The first step in the reconstruction of the Cabinet has been taken by the resignation by Mr. GLADSTONE of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the appointment of Mr. CHILDERS to fill that post. But it may be doubted whether this change will strengthen the Government in popular estimation. It certainly will not do so if its full significance is recognised. It means the abandonment by Mr. GLADSTONE of all his sanguine illusions as to the possibility of accomplishing great financial feats, and the downfall of the imposture that his Radical followers have endeavoured to set up with regard to Mr. GLADSTONE'S craft in finance. Men have been asked plainly to accredit Mr. GLADSTONE with almost magical powers as a financier. Not only a decreased expenditure, but a revenue growing by leaps and bounds, were to be the necessary results of his presence at the Exchequer. It has been pointed out that there was absolutely nothing in Mr. GLADSTONE'S past management of the national finance to justify the extravagant estimates of his abilities. He was fortunate enough to be in office at a time of national prosperity, and he reaped the credit of an overflowing exchequer, which he did nothing to fill. It was always held that Mr. GLADSTONE showed a most foolish want of judgment in calmly abandoning all the sources of indirect revenue, except the duties on tobacco and intoxicants, which was what his policy was directed to. And now that the duties on intoxicants are steadily falling off, and the revenue is gravely compromised, Mr. GLADSTONE calmly escapes from the difficulties of his own creation, and leaves Mr. CHILDERS to face them. Mr. GLADSTONE'S tenure of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer has been marked by an enormous increase of taxation and by an abnormal increase of expenditure. Even the most obtuse of Radicals may be inclined to doubt whether the Radical virtues of economy and retrenchment have been properly exemplified by this most Radical of Ministries.

But then there must be deep consolation in reflecting how splendidly other and higher virtues have been illustrated in the deeds of the Administration and the lives of its members. Mr. GLADSTONE'S humility, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S modesty, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S long-suffering, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON'S patience have been widely remarked. And now it is proposed that Lord DERBY shall be brought into the Cabinet, and lend to its councils the advantages of his sobriety of judgment and temperance of speech. It is reported that Lord HARTINGTON will succeed Mr. CHILDERS at the War Office, and that to Lord DERBY will be entrusted the care of the Indian Empire—on behalf of whose interests he was so resolute neither to move a ship nor spend a sovereign that he retired from the Conservative Government and the Conservative party. If the rumour is true, Sir WILFRID LAWSON and friends are to be congratulated. Russia and the enemies of England may rejoice. The preparations for scuttling out of Egypt are possibly already under consideration.

It may reasonably be doubted whether the accession of Lord DERBY to the Government will bring to it any elements of strength or of popularity. No politician of the present day, with the exception of Mr. GLADSTONE, has done so much as Lord DERBY to degrade the morality of public life. A majority of educated Englishmen hold that an English statesman should be distinguished by the honesty and sincerity of his convictions, and they have nothing but contempt for the politician who professes opinions in strict conformity with his personal interest, and changes them at the instigation of his personal ambition. Lord DERBY was only a few years ago a leader of the Conservatives, maintaining those views of public policy and those principles on public affairs that are identified with the Conservative cause. He happens to differ from his colleagues on a detail of foreign diplomacy, and at once he passes to the advocacy of the pure Radical faith. A renegade of this kind can only be regarded with loathing by honest men. Either Lord DERBY has been upholding all his lifetime a cause that he regarded as false, or he has pledged himself to the maintenance of principles in which he has never believed. Whether the fleet was sent to the Bosphorus or not, was a subject for discussion that could scarcely lead Lord DERBY to perceive the error of the ideas on domestic policy that he had so long vindicated. It is asserted that Lord DERBY is likely to bring back the confidence of moderate Liberals in the Ministry. But those who imagine that Lord DERBY, with his weakness and irresolution, will be equal to resist the determination with which the Radical members of the Cabinet urge their decisions, must be easily deluded. Lord HARTINGTON has not proved a moderating influence, and Lord DERBY will only be made useful to point amusing assertions that a Cabinet of which he is a member cannot possibly be accused of revolutionary designs. But at least Lord DERBY'S sobriety will be in its place in the model Cabinet in which all the cardinal virtues are so conspicuously represented, and he will be, perhaps, able to do good service to Mr. GLADSTONE in discovering new applications of the Moral Law.

THE LAST SCENE.

The affecting correspondence of the dying PRIMATE with Mr. MACKONOCHIE is highly creditable to both parties. It is said of another Archbishop that "nothing in life became him "like the ending of it;" and no one should ever complain that the last words of a great personage reflect more honour on his private character than on his public acts. The personal worth of Archbishop TAIT was the common heritage and prize of all true Churchmen; it was his public policy that divided us. Nothing pleases us more than to see the lines of division fading away at the approach of death, and the peace of the Church overcoming alike party prejudice and conscientious convictions. That the two men—curiously enough, both Scotchmen—differed widely and conscientiously as to the principles of the Church of England, is beyond question. It was not a matter of rubrical interpretation, but of Divine authority and spiritual power on which they were at issue. Both believed the Established Church to be a living branch of the True Vine, or they could not have entered its ministry. But in the ARCHBISHOP the Establishment seemed to be its most distinctive feature, while Mr. MACKONOCHIE regards Establishment as nothing in comparison with union with the Church Catholic. The one would sacrifice much of outward and even inward tradition to keep the nominal lead of a national Christianity; the other preferring to part with the nation itself rather than with the Church divinely commissioned to evangelise it, holds firmly to all that he conceives to be needful or beneficial to Church life, and is even willing and prepared to throw away the Establishment. Without accepting all Mr. MACKONOCHIE'S views of the needful and beneficial, and wholly dissenting from his craze of Disestablishment, we express the general conviction of Churchmen in adhering to his principle. We could never regard the PRIMATE'S Erastian policy as anything short of suicidal, and it is with infinite satisfaction that we find him at the last moment doing justice to one who has been so prominently opposed to it. It would be a gross and injurious mistake to suppose that either surrendered one atom of conscientious conviction. The temptation was naturally strongest in the survivor; and hence, perhaps, the distinct reservation in Mr. MACKONOCHIE'S letters, which was needless to the ARCHBISHOP, who had done with the question for ever. The triumph is one of peace over strife, and in that of suffering over persecution. The ARCHBISHOP confesses the mistake of the Public Worship Regulation Act, and the injustice of stigmatising devoted men as "lawless" because they differ from "public opinion" on the law of the Church. Mr. MACKONOCHIE shows that resistance to State usurpation is no proof of having no law but his own will. At an infinite sacrifice of private feeling he submits without a murmur to the spiritual counsel of a PRIMATE who, after pursuing him with temporal penalties in vain, was soon to lose all authority of every kind. A more practical proof of the blunder, no less than the crime, of modern legislation, and, we grieve to add, of modern episcopacy, in preferring legal jurisdiction to spiritual authority, could hardly be imagined.

It may seem hard on Mr. MACKONOCHIE to suffer all the penalty of the reconciliation after being the least to blame in the dispute. There can be no question of the sorrow he must feel in parting with the church and people that have been his comfort and strength in so many years of trouble. There is no justice (it may be thought) in requiring him to resign what it would have been the last act of tyranny to take from him. Still if it be more magnanimous and more Christian to suffer, then Mr. MACKONOCHIE is not without his reward. Every atonement must have its victim, and with the prospect opened in the ARCHBISHOP'S repentance he bravely undertook the suffering. The lawcraft of this country is so powerful that it is hardly possible to obtain the repeal of a statute or sentence, however unjust, while it is in active contest with an opponent. Obedience first and amendment afterwards is the cuckoo cry which charms the Legislature. With Mr. ENRAGHT, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. DE LA BERE already deprived, the "majesty of the "law" is gorged for the moment, and Mr. MACKONOCHIE'S removal gives a better chance of putting an end to the desolation. To another party—the congregation of St. Alban's—this hope must also be the reward of their endurance. It is a bitter trial to lose their much-loved priest, but he is safe, and they have a successor who will tread in his steps. The great thing is, that the reign of persecution is over. The Public Worship Regulation Act is immolated by the hand of its author. The Church Association is smashed and pulverised. We cannot grudge Mr. GLADSTONE the honour of repealing a statute which tarnished the Conservative party and lost us the Liverpool seat.

We understand that the Prime Minister is anxious that the Archbishopric of Canterbury shall be offered to Dr. Church, Dean of St. Paul's. One of the news companies announced some days ago that the vacant Primacy had been offered to, and declined by, Dr. Harold-Browne. We may add that we were not previously aware that the Bishop of Winchester was styled "His Grace."

We hear on good authority that the Liberals of Salisbury have not yet finally decided to present a petition against the return of Mr. Coleridge Kennard; and that in any case there is no chance of a petition proving successful.

We understand that Dr. Sanday, who was elected last week to the Ireland Professorship at Oxford, will only accept that Chair on condition of its being united to the newly-founded Oriel Professorship of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture.

The University is to be called upon next term to decide definitely whether these two Professorships shall, or shall not, be held by the same person. At present the rule is that they may, or may not, be so held.

The older Chair is worth, we believe, about £300 a year: the annual stipend of the new Professorship is £1,000, and a canonry at Rochester is attached to it.

There were seven candidates at the recent election. The claims of four of these were quickly disposed of, and the contest then lay between Dr. Sanday, Mr. Wordsworth, and Mr. Hatch. Two divisions were taken. In the first Mr. Wordsworth received two more votes than Mr. Hatch; in the second and final voting, Dr. Sanday was elected by a majority of two over Mr. Hatch.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Mackonochie will be inducted Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, at Evensong at the Festival of the Epiphany, by the Bishop of Bedford. His Lordship will, we hear, deliver a special address on the occasion.

At Evensong on the same Festival it is rumoured that Mr. Suckling will be inducted Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, by the Bishop of London. If his Lordship is not able to attend the service at St. Alban's, a Pastoral from his Lordship will be read at St. Peter's and St. Alban's.

The article on Ireland which appears in the *World* this week is somewhat remarkable. The writer is evidently well acquainted with the inner working of the National League; and hardly any English writer would have used the phrase, "British Government" in the particular connection in which it occurs.

"The Sullivans and Mr. Sexton" come in for their share of praise; and the tone of the whole article is as favourable to Mr. Parnell (who, as we stated last week, presided at the "reconciliation banquet" to Mr. A. M. Sullivan) as it is distinctly hostile to Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly.

The aim and significance of the article in question we take to be this:—That the breach between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt is now widened; that Mr. Davitt has become intolerably inconvenient to the Irish leader, who would not be sorry to see his rival safely lodged in gaol; and that the Ministerialist endeavours to support Mr. Parnell against Mr. Davitt clearly prove that the Kilmainham compact is still in force.

An Irish correspondent writes:—"The sale of Mr. Parnell's estate is attributed by well-informed people to his desire to sever his local connection with Ireland. He hates the life of a country gentleman, and is never so happy as in Paris or at his villa in London. He will be glad to get rid of the obligation of ever going to Avondale. Under certain contingencies, at any rate, it might be highly desirable to secure the possibility of an easy retreat to the Continent or America."

The revelations as to the connection of the Ladies' Land League with the Lough Mask murders are certainly edifying, and entirely bear out all that we have ever written of that infamous organisation.

It was understood last year that Prince Krapotkin was in Glasgow on a Socialist mission. The announcement is now made that the British Branch of the Nihilist Organisation is established, with Prince Krapotkin as president.

We are informed that the rectory of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. P. Langston Oldham, M.A., Organising Secretary of the Incorporated Church Building Society.

Reviews.

MR. COURTHOPE'S "POPE."*

As we have before said in commenting on the issue of *Pope's Works*, now in course of publication by Mr. Murray, that issue can hardly fail to take its place upon the library shelf as the standard edition of the writings of that great poet. We use the term "great poet" advisedly, though we are well aware that in recent days there has been a tendency to depreciate Pope, and to compare the polished art of his style unfavourably with the more impassioned utterances of a later and a more natural school. This is not the place or time to enter upon a controversy in which neither disputant is likely to convince the other; we must content ourselves with professing our own unqualified admiration for Pope as an artist, and our consequent gratitude to those who have taken part in the production of so choice and admirable an edition of his works. That edition makes much more rapid progress in Mr. Courthope's hands than it did in those of his predecessor, and a comparatively short interval has elapsed between the production of the third volume, on which we commented fully at the time, and the production of the fourth, which now claims our notice. In the volume now before us the main feature is the "Dunciad," on the illustration of which Mr. Courthope has bestowed much pains. His endeavour has been—we use his own words—"to restore as far as possible "their old vitality to the details of the 'Dunciad,' "which have been hitherto passed over by the "commentators as insufficient or inexplicable;" and his painstaking research, aided by the manuscript notes collected by his predecessors in his task—both Mr. Croker, who originally planned the present edition, and Mr. Whitwell Elwin, who carried out the earlier volumes of it—has left little, if anything, for subsequent commentators to gather up. We feel grateful to them, not only for having given us a motive for reading the "Dunciad" once more, but for having enabled us better to appreciate the elaborate workmanship of the poet, and to understand the wealth of allusion which underlies this great satire. We doubt if Mr. Courthope rightly estimates the place which it holds in the regard of the "general reader" when he says that this much-enduring personage "is apt to pass lightly "over the 'Dunciad' as if it were merely the "poetical record of a literary quarrel between "Pope and a number of obscure writers, of whom "little is known and less deserves to be remem-"bered." We should be inclined to think that of all Pope's works the "Dunciad" is the one which the "general reader" best appreciates, and those who are apt to speak most slightingly of the poet when he aspires to the position of a didactic teacher are ready to acknowledge his paramount position among English satirists. None of his satiric writings are superior in interest to the "Dunciad," and none of them are, we should think, better known. Familiar lines and often quoted passages are of frequent recurrence. To mention but a few of them. The picture which paints how

> Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe,

is hardly less vivid for most of us than the meeting of Robinson Crusoe and Friday, though it is equally destitute of foundation in fact. Nor can we forget

> The right divine of kings to govern wrong,

or how

> gentle Dulness ever loves a joke,

or, again, how poetic Justice weighs in her scales

> Solid pudding against empty praise,

and the pathetic appeal—

> Ah! why, ye gods, should two and two make four?

Then we have the famous couplet—

> Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls
> And makes night hideous. Answer him, ye owls.

and the bitter comment on an Augustan age in which

> Wron with sorrow to the grave descends;
> Gay dies unpensioned, with a hundred friends;
> Hibernian politics, O Swift, thy fate;
> And Pope's ten years to comment and translate.

But it is needless to multiply examples. The "Dunciad" is, we are convinced, the most enjoyable to the modern reader of all Pope's poems; but we agree with Mr. Courthope that the reader's enjoyment of it must depend on his knowledge of the political, social, and literary history of the period. As the present editor well observes—

> Pope's workmanship is here even more than usually minute; his slightest touches are intended to heighten his general effects; and if we would do him full justice, we must give to understanding his work something of the pains which he spent on producing it.

In these days of rapid reading, necessitated by the almost more rapid writing of the providers of our literary food, it is perhaps doubtful whether readers will have time or patience to study the "Dunciad" after this careful fashion. But those who are prepared to do so, and "to approach the "poem as nearly as possible with the eyes of "Pope's own contemporaries," will find an invaluable guide in Mr. Courthope, who has brought to his task unwearied patience, careful research, and a minute knowledge of the persons with whom he has to deal. His notes leave little to be desired in the way of explanation, and the slightest allusion or hint is followed up with a keen and critical investigation, which is rarely displayed in dealing with an English author, though in ancient days the application of it to a Greek dramatist was a safe road to a bishopric. Not only the personality of the various Dunces who are held up to derision in the poem, but also the local allusions on which much of the significance of its action depends, are fully explained, and a knowledge of them cannot fail to add to the reader's enjoyment. The present editor is not only more rapid in the execution of his task than Mr. Elwin—we trust, by the way, that the new literary venture in which he is to take a prominent part will not delay the completion of his present task—but also feels a greater sympathy with his author. Students of the earlier volumes of the present issue for which the former editor was responsible will remember the almost personal bitterness with which he criticised the poet; and if it be true that Roscoe would never allow Pope to be in error, it is no less true that Mr. Elwin would hardly ever allow him to be in the right. Mr. Courthope holds the critical scales with a more even hand; and while acknowledging the many shortcomings of the author, on whom he has to comment, he has also a keen appreciation of his merits. The poet's natural taste for mystification, and his recoil from the consequences of the publication of a relentless satire against enemies who were already sufficiently embittered against him, led to the elaborate system of falsification in which he indulged to disguise his own connection with the poem, and the intrigues and stratagems to which he had recourse are exposed with an unsparing hand. It is perfectly clear, and must be owned even by the warmest of Pope's admirers, that there is a strong tinge of hypocrisy in the high moral purpose which is claimed for the "Dunciad" in the preface which Savage prefixed to the volume published in 1732, containing the different pieces in prose and verse which had been published on Pope's side during the war with the Dunces—a preface which, according to Johnson, was considered to be the work of Pope himself, the bulk of it having already appeared in the notes which he had supplied to the first edition of the poem itself. It was not, as the poet would have had his readers believe, the product of a sudden inspiration prompted by the desire of "doing "good by detecting and dragging into light the "common enemies of mankind," but a "deliberate "plan of vengeance, long meditated, carefully "matured, and skilfully executed." The distinguishing feature of it is its personality, which is in many respects injurious alike to its moral and its poetical effect. After commenting upon the drawbacks resulting from this, and on the more palpable objection to be found in the frequent obscenity of the poet's language, all the more inexcusable in a poem "not only ridiculing real "Dunces, but appealing to the highest faculties "of the imagination", Mr. Courthope thus proceeds to state the other side of the question:—

> These defects, inseparable perhaps from the personal nature of the subject, must be allowed to detract from the perfection of the "Dunciad" as a work of art. But this is only one aspect of the question. Regarded from another side, the very personality of the poem gives it its greatest interest. That a satire on such a trivial subject should have produced so vast an excitement in the literary world, that it should have been translated into foreign languages, that frequent editions of it should have been demanded during Pope's lifetime, and that a century and a half after his death it should be read with scarcely diminished interest—all this speaks of itself to the astonishing character of the performance And when a study of the work reveals the causes of its permanent popularity, astonishment will be exchanged for admiration of the poet's resources. The felicity of invention, which assigns to each of the multitude of the Dunces his place and order in the Temple of Infamy, the propriety of the parodies, the strength, vividness, and at times the grandeur of the imagery, the terseness of the language, and the harmony of the verse, must cause all genuine lovers of poetry to subordinate their sense of the faults of the poem to their appreciation of its overpowering excellence.
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> Nor is the satire admirable for its form alone; indeed, it may be said that its wit and beauty cannot be fully appreciated till we have fully mastered all the elaboration of its details. It is full of biographical and historical interest. Much light is thrown upon Pope's character by a review of the various causes which procured for each of the Dunces his particular punishment. And as for his ridicule of things and persons, though some of the colour has of course faded out of the picture, enough remains to enable us to form a very distinct conception of a highly dramatic period in our literary and social history.

The editorial notes which illustrate the details of the book have been judiciously separated from the lengthy commentary which Pope has himself supplied, and on which he bestowed almost as much pains as on the poem itself. These contributions on Mr. Courthope's part deal mostly with the personal allusions, and he speaks with pardonable pride of his efforts to discover those contained in verses 385 to 596 of the fourth book, while acknowledging the assistance he has obtained in this and in other passages from numerous admirers of Pope's poetry. The ingenuity with which he accumulates trifling *indicia*, which might be overlooked by a less careful student, is shown in the addition to the indentification of James Moore Smyth with the poet whose phantom form the goddess placed before the eyes of her votaries by the reference to the epithet "flat-eyed," applied to him in an advertisement in the *Grub-street Journal*. Sometimes, though rarely, his arguments are not altogether convincing, as where he would have us believe that "Mummius, Fool-"renowned" was not, as is commonly supposed, and as Warton maintains, Dr. Mead. Mr. Courthope maintains that it was Woodward, the hero of "Martinus Scriblerus;" but his reasoning does not appear satisfactory. For there is evidence enough throughout Pope's writings that his high opinion of and familiarity with any person would not always prevent him from indulging in a satiric reference; and the allusion to the mummy in Mead's museum—not only in the fictitious name itself, but in the reference to Cheops in the following line—is almost irresistible proof of the person intended to be designated. Nor should it be forgotten that the explanation of the epithet given in Pope's own note is two-sided. It is true that the difficulty of identifying any particular character is increased by the fact that the poet varied from time to time in the objects of his satire, the most notable instance being the dethronement of Theobald to make room for Cibber, a change not effected without some damage to the poem itself, for, as Mr. Courthope well points out, in his unwillingness to sacrifice the spirited lines in which he had satirised the poverty of Theobald, Pope overlooked, or sought to disguise, the fact that, when applied to Cibber, they had lost their dramatic propriety. Another objection made to the change is that Cibber was not a Dunce in the same sense that Theobald was, but a lively writer, whose character disqualified him for the throne of Dulness. But Mr. Courthope defends this by showing how "in "the word Dulness Pope meant to include every "rebellion against right reason and good taste; "that of the pert Templar as well as that of the "pedantic critic;" and that his choice of Cibber "as the type of pertness and impudence" was not unjustified. The reprint of the first edition, which Mr. Courthope has added, will enable the reader to judge of the effect of the change; and in addition to the notes explanatory of the various personages alluded to in the poem there are other notes which have reference to the manners and customs of the time, and to the localities introduced. For example, in the gathering by the Queen of her children we find them described as—

> A motley mixture in long wigs and bags.

where, as Mr. Courthope explains, "the long wigs "falling on the shoulders would mark the old-"fashioned Dunces, the bagwigs ending in the "bourse or bag of silk in the younger generation." Lower down in the same passage we find chariots rhyming with garrets, which the editor justifies by a reference to the French *charette*. The touches of local colour which are given in the poem are also well brought out in the notes, pointing as they do to a London very different from that which we know. It is specially curious at the present time, when the Admiralty is doomed and St. Mary-le-Strand threatened, to find allusions to the building of both these edifices.

> See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,

having reference to the former, while the latter is celebrated in the well-known lines—

> Around that area wide they took their stand,
> Where the tall maypole once o'erlooked the Strand;
> But now (so Anne and Piety ordain)
> A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.

In addition to the "Dunciad" the present volume contains some of the miscellaneous poems, on which we should like to comment. We must not, however, allow our admiration of Pope or our appreciation of his present editor to detain us any longer over the latest instalment of this standard work, but must content ourselves with recommending it to the notice of all those who share our admiration of the former but have not yet had an opportunity of appreciating the merits of the latter.

* *The Works of Alexander Pope.* With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin and William John Courthope. Vol. IV.—London: John Murray, 1882.

MRS. LORIMER.*

The "sketch in black and white," as Mr. Malet somewhat fantastically designates his first experiment as a writer of fiction, published under the title of *Mrs. Lorimer*, is very clever and effective, and though it cannot be described as of startling interest, it contains much that is most pleasant reading. It might, indeed, be more appropriately styled a series of sketches than a sketch, as it is on its delineations of individual character, and its descriptions of isolated scenes rather than on its general effect as a story, that its claims upon our attention must be held to rest. The plot is of the very slightest. A young woman, widowed after but one year of wedded life, returns to her village home, which she finds dull and monotonous. She accordingly launches herself upon London life, indulges in a Platonic flirtation, which, like most Platonic flirtations, assumes by degrees a warmer colour, breaks it off before she becomes too deeply committed, and returns home to the dull village, where she dies of a fever contracted in nursing some of the poorer inhabitants. There is literally nothing more in the story than this, but on so very slight a framework Mr. Malet has succeeded in constructing two very pleasant and lively volumes. The description of Claybrooke, the village where "local interests "were the only real interests of its inhabitants," and the year of the battle of Waterloo was only memorable as being the year following the great snow, when six of one of the chief farmers' sheep "had been buried for eight days "in a drift down against the hedge by the towing "path," is not unworthy of George Eliot herself. His portrait of the Reverend Gerald Mainwaring, "the foxhunting Erastian," as he was styled by some of the new lights of the neighbourhood, is very lifelike:—

> Mr. Mainwaring had given up most of the problems of life as insoluble; and he was inclined to be a little vexed when anything was said which seemed to suggest that they might not be so, and that it was the duty of reasonable human beings to struggle to find a solution of them.

Mr. Mainwaring was certainly not a model parish priest, and was open to the criticism of his neighbour, Mr. Leeper, who was "confident in the "certain arrival of a millennium consequent on "the unconditional acceptance of his views by "the world at large;" but it is impossible to help feeling a kindly regard for him, and the sketch of Claybrooke Rectory is a veritable picture in words, forming a fitting background to his admirably sketched portrait. Nor is his wife, "who from pure habit would have sat "down to dinner at seven o'clock, if all the "world had been coming to an end at half-past "eight," less effectively drawn. She had little sympathy with her niece, poor Elizabeth Lorimer, who was in Claybrooke society regarded "as a sort "of spiritual daughter of Christopher Columbus "and Captain Cook," on the strength of her having visited the Continent, where she lost her husband. Elizabeth had "a very limited belief in "the right thing." Her aunt, Mrs. Mainwaring, on the contrary, had a very strong belief in the right thing, and was horrified by the manner in which her widowed niece conducted herself. The elder lady "cultivated "the old-fashioned notion that people should "sit a good deal in their bedrooms when "they were in sorrow," and "had a feeling that "it was almost indecent for Elizabeth to have "travelled all that long way back to England so "early in her widowhood." With these views it was not likely that she should take kindly to the family of her niece's late husband, in which she "suspected a want of great grandfathers," and the brother-in-law, despite his kindness to Elizabeth, was a great stumbling-block:—

> Mrs. Mainwaring could not ignore the fact that Frank Lorimer edited a newspaper. No one whom she knew had ever married a newspaper editor, or had taken to that sort of employment as a profession. Some people can accept no fact without a precedent. Then, too, from hints that Elizabeth had dropped, Mrs. Mainwaring feared that the Frank Lorimers knew all sorts of queer people—writers, artists, musicians, actors. People who live by their brains and their talents instead of on their means, are always a little doubtful. Mrs. Mainwaring associated such persons with lodgings and tinned meat, and with an absence of horses and carriages, and servants with long and admirable personal characters.
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> This good lady's ideas of art did not carry her beyond portraits painted by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua; and it is to be feared that even they were interesting to her more as testifying to the high respectability of the families whose deceased members they so flatteringly represented, than as examples of the great masters' work. In the matter of music, she was vexed if the village choir sang flagrantly out of time or tune on Sunday in church; and she liked to hear a ballad given in the mild and wholly unimaginative way in which young ladies and gentlemen do perform ballads, when possessed by a praiseworthy desire to relieve the tedium of the long evening which usually follows a seven o'clock country dinner party; any touch of true passion, or even of true pathos, would have alarmed and confused her with a suggestion of slight impropriety. From the religious point of view, Mrs. Mainwaring had no objection to the stage; but she recoiled from the idea of publicity, and could not conceive how a really pure woman, or high-minded man, could be willing to earn their bread by representing fictitious characters and ill-regulated emotions before a large number of spectators. In all ages, I suppose, there have been a good many minds to which the notion of a paid amuser of the public has appeared contemptible and degrading. As for Mrs. Mainwaring, she failed to perceive any very distinct social difference between one of the great leaders of the dramatic profession and the strolling acrobat, with his stock-in-trade of a little carpet and a pair of spangled tights, who will go through a series of painful contortions on the dusty pavement, in the hope of gleaning a meagre harvest of peradventure pennies from the passers by.

It cannot be matter of surprise that poor Elizabeth should have felt oppressed in the society of this good lady, and should—despite her regard for her uncle and his kindness to her—have shrunk from the dulness and monotony of her life at Claybrooke. But on her migratory visit to London, she ran into the contrary extreme, and her relations with Mr. Fred Wharton, the Platonic admirer to whom we have referred, are not altogether natural. Mrs. Tom Lorimer, her sister-in-law, opens her eyes to what the world thought of them, and the knowledge of this opens her eyes to her own feelings towards the impressionable Fred. His proposal to bestow upon her a parting embrace strikes us as rather going beyond due limits, and indeed the London life with which the second volume is occupied is not so well described as that at Claybrooke, though there is a very amusing touch where Mr. Wharton is made uncomfortable by "being mistaken for the dead husband of the "woman he had more than half a mind to propose "to." The tragic termination of the story seems also to be somewhat out of place. Still, despite some defects, as a specimen of literary style and finish *Mrs. Lorimer* contrasts favourably with most of the novels of the day. There are many detached passages well worth extracting, but we content ourselves with one which will, we trust, afford a good sample of Mr. Malet's powers. This tells how the new-made widow, chafing against the memory of her loss, and "almost angry with "her dead husband, as though he had wantonly "left her to battle her way through this difficult "world alone," would at times suffer a paroxysm of regret and sorrow:—

> In the night, when there was no sound to break the stillness but that of the wind moaning about the gables of the old house, or the distant bark of a watch-dog at some lone farmhouse down in the quiet meadows, Elizabeth would start from her sleep, oppressed by a sudden sense of loneliness and terror. She would seem to see, once more, the lofty room, shaded with closed shutters from the glare of the fierce southern sunlight; the Sister of Charity in her dark dress, her smooth peaceful face framed by her great white cap, moving softly about; and the sick man, who, through long, weary, sunny days and restless nights, had lain, with a fine and steadfast

* *Mrs. Lorimer: A Sketch in Black and White.* By Lucas Malet. In Two Vols.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.

courage, facing the awful angel of death and schooling himself to bid farewell—not without bitter pain and sorrow, but without a murmur of repining—to this kindly and familiar world, and to the beautiful young wife whom he loved so well.

Remembering these things, Elizabeth would stretch out longing arms into the stillness and darkness; and then remembering, too, that here that deep debt of love could never be repaid, would fling herself down upon the pillows again, and sob in lonely misery, till the windows of her room began to glimmer faintly through the chints curtains, while the still grey dawn broke over the damp and misty pastures, and the birds began to twitter about the eaves, and comfortable, reassuring, domestic sounds told that the old Rectory-house was awake once more and getting ready for the work of another quiet uneventful day.

SOME MORE CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Though not strictly to be classed among Christmas books properly so called, the new edition of *Roberts's Holy Land*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Cassell and Co., is so well adapted for a Christmas present that we cannot do wrong by including it in our notice. We have from time to time commented on the various numbers of the monthly issue, and they appear yet more attractive when bound up into the handsome volume now before us, which forms the second division of the book, which is, without exception, the most striking and effective work ever yet published dealing with those holy fields—

> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
> Which "eighteen" hundred years ago were nailed,
> For our salvation, on the bitter Cross.

Another of Messrs. Cassell's publications, which does not indeed hold the same high place as the great work on the *Holy Land* on which we have just commented, but, at the same time, will form an attractive Christmas present for an intelligent boy, is their volume of *Modern Explorers*, compiled by Mr. Thomas Frost, and profusely adorned with stirring and effective illustrations of the scenes of adventure so graphically described in the letterpress. In it the compiler has given an admirable *résumé* of the most remarkable volumes of travel which have appeared of late years. The adventures of Arminius Vambóry in Central Asia, of Sir Samuel Baker in the Lake regions of Equatorial Africa, and of Stanley and Livingstone and Cameron in Central Africa, Herr Nordenskköld's exploration of Arctic Asia, and Paul Marcey's travels in the valleys of Lower Peru, are here described for us with no little spirit and vigour. The literary merits of the text are sufficient to have stood by themselves without the additional attraction of the admirable illustrations, and the illustrations are good enough to have floated a far inferior and less interesting narrative.

The same firm have issued this Christmas a series of volumes entitled *The World in Pictures*, than which we have seen nothing more excellent of its kind, even from this firm to whom the rising generation owes so much. The series contains six volumes, each quite independent of the other, and each by a separate author. The object of the scheme which these little books carry out is to convey in simple and popular form some account of countries less known than those of the Continent of Europe, and especially of the effects of missionary work in such. They are adapted to the comprehension of children whose ages vary from eight to thirteen, while they might afford interest to older readers, and with a little judicious selection be enjoyed by still younger ones. As they have been entrusted to different hands they are of course of somewhat varying merit. In only one case, *Peeps into China*, has the aid of fiction been invoked, and we think that the majority were right in discarding it. The thread of narrative is necessarily subordinate to the information to be conveyed, which is of itself quite sufficiently interesting without any adventitious aids. If we were called upon to express a preference where all are excellent, it would be for the volume on *Isles of the Pacific*, by B. Francis, but this may be partly due to the entrancing nature of the subject. We only regret that space prevents our giving extracts from these delightful pages. The chapter on the Loyalty Isles in particular throws added light on scenes which the names of Bishops Selwyn and Patterson have rendered memorable, while the anecdotes with which the book is interspersed will be enjoyed by old and young alike. *Round Africa*, by C. Bruce, deals with a subject already made familiar by the travels of Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, but to the young readers for whom it is intended it will doubtless be as fresh as it is interesting, and the illustrations are perhaps better in this volume than in any. *The Land of Temples* gives an account of work in India, and the author is fully justified in telling his young readers that he has to narrate to them truths stranger than fiction. We should suggest that this one of the series should be left till the last by those who intend to read all, as it is adapted for readers somewhat past childhood. *The Eastern Wonderland* treats of Japan, and professes to be written by a Japanese boy studying law in London. The last we have to notice, *Glimpses of South America*, by Mary Hield, gives an account of Peru, Brazil, and the slave-trade of Bolivia, and contains descriptions with which boys will be delighted, of encounters with savage animals, and of their nature and habits. When we add that each of these six books is gilt-edged, copiously illustrated, prettily bound, and issued at the price of half-a-crown, we have said enough to show to how many purposes they are adaptable—as gifts from slender purses, as charming school-prizes, and as good, wholesome, instructive, and entertaining reading for holiday evenings at home.

In addition to the capital stories for boys published by Messrs. Blackie, to which we have already referred in noticing some of the Christmas books of the present season, we have to call attention to *Nat, the Naturalist*, in which Mr. George Manville Fenn has given a spirited and vigorous narrative of a boy's adventures in the Eastern Seas. Nat was, no doubt, exceptionally fortunate, and it will not probably fall to the lot of every youthful enthusiast in the study of natural history to

> Find out an uncle where he least expects;

but even those who cannot hope to be so fortunate as Mr. Fenn's hero—either in the way of uncles or of adventures—will doubtless devour with interest the story of his experiences among the strange monsters, both of land and sea, which are here recounted.

Brother and Sister (Blackie and Son) is a story for girls, as *Nat, the Naturalist*, is for boys, and Miss Lysaght is so skilful a story-teller that her name on the title page is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. The brother and sister whose adventures are here recorded are Tom and Janet Moore, the children of Mr. Moore, of Hanbury Mills, who was ruined by an unfortunate speculation. But his ruin was not an unmixed evil, for his children learnt from it those useful lessons which only adversity can teach, and to the poor broken-down merchant—whose life must be pronounced a failure by those who think only of life as a race in which, unless a man wins, all is lost—there were given other and better gifts in "the love of those he loved, the fidelity of friends, "and help and support when most he needed "them."

Another work from the same publishers, intended to reach a lower stratum in the way of age than that of the young naturalists who will delight in Nat's experiences, and of the young ladies who will enjoy the trials of the Moore family, is *The Adventures of Mrs. Wishing-to-Be*, by Miss Corkran, which is very delightful reading. The little heroine derives her somewhat eccentric name from her propensity to be always wishing to be something different from what she is. Her father bestowed the title upon her on the occasion of her expressing a wish to be the Man in the Moon because he could look down on the earth and see all that was going on without taking any trouble. Little Dodo's wish leads to her taking a tour through Fairy-land, and being introduced to most of the heroes and heroines of fairy tale, the final result being that she is very well satisfied to settle down quietly again as her mother's own little daughter.

If Dodo goes in search of the Fairies, the contrary process is recorded in the next of Messrs. Blackie's book, which describes how a Fairy visits the earth. *Fairy Fancy*, by Mrs. C. A. Read, describes how a descendant in the direct line of Queen Titania, finding that nobody but poets and young children now believed in the Fairies, who had been quite crowded out of the world by Science, domesticates herself for a time in the house of a poet with some young children—thus introducing herself to both classes of believers. The story is a pleasant one, and full of wholesome, but by no means dull, morality. But there is one fault in it—which is, that the language employed is often over the heads of the little listeners for whom it is intended. It is necessary, in reading it out, to make use of a kind of revised version, which substitutes a language, more easily understanded by the little people, for the somewhat elaborate and lengthy vocabulary in which Mrs. Read indulges. We may also doubt if it is quite wise, in a book for children, to discuss so freely the mistakes which their elders make in educating them.

The *Ball of Fortune*, by Charles Pearce; and *New Light through Old Windows*, by Gregson Gow, are also contributions by Messrs. Blackie to juvenile literature. The first of these books describes the remarkable adventures of a cannon ball entrusted by a dying skipper to a pilot for the purpose of delivering it to his son. This cannon ball is made of gold, and after a variety of incidents, told with much spirit, and contrived with much ingenuity, finds its way into the hands of its rightful owner, but not before that owner had suffered much at the hands of a wicked cousin, and a yet more wicked Chinaman, who, in the course of the story suffers a righteous Nemesis by having his pigtail tied to a lamp-post. *New Light through Old Windows* is an application to the "Fables of Æsop" of the method of treatment to which Miss Thackeray has subjected so many of our fairy tales. The author has, with more or less success, introduced into a series of short stories adapted for youthful readers the wit and wisdom of the ancient fabulist. Starting with the assumption that Human Nature is much the same now as it was in the days of Æsop, Mr. Gregson Gow has taken as his text those old fables with which we have been familiar from our childhood, and amplified them into a series of stories of modern life, conveying the same lessons through the medium of the men and women of to-day which were taught by the sayings and doings of animals so many hundred years ago.

It is somewhat surprising that it is only on the last page of the little volume entitled *When Papa Comes Home* (Macmillan), that Papa actually does come home. The bulk of it is occupied with the preparations for his return, and the author of *Pansie's Flour Bin* and other popular stories has given us a very pleasant account of the eager anticipation of that important event by the three children who are the protagonists in the little drama. Tip, Tap, and Toe, as they are called for the sake of convenience—their real names being Theresa, Theodora, and Tregarva—are delightful specimens of children, and the book, though perhaps containing somewhat too much of repetition for elder readers, is, as we know from personal experience, well calculated to be most popular with the younger and less critical audience for whose use it is intended; but the disappointment caused by the abrupt termination of the story at the moment when "Papa comes home" leads us to hope that some future continuation may tell us what happened afterwards.

Among the large variety of beautiful giftbooks for little children which have issued this Christmas from the press, we would select *The Light of the Nursery* and *The Tiny Lawn Tennis Club*, both published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Fleet-street. The latter of these possesses illustrations in the very highest style of artistic beauty; but the letterpress falls considerably below it. *The Light of the Nursery* has the advantage in this respect, as its rhymes, although not remarkable, are of a kind to catch and please a childish ear; and one or two of the pictures, such as that of the two cats sitting up in bed, will be rapturously applauded by the little folk. Published by the same firm are *Grandma's Nursery Rhymes* and *The Prince and the Penny*, which, though gorgeously illustrated, are not particularly attractive. Messrs. Dean have also issued a new edition of *The Children's Kettledrum*, which was so popular last year. The present is reduced in size, but is not abridged, and is in every respect equal to its predecessor.

Happy Sunday Afternoons (Wells, Gardner, and Co.) is an original volume on a plan which may or may not be successful. It consists of a blank-ruled page and an illustration in outline, and children are supposed to colour the one, and to fill in the other with answers to Biblical questions. The subjects will be found difficult for a child to colour, and we should doubt the experiment being a very successful one.

It is only necessary to mention *Bo-Peep*—Messrs. Cassell's delightful magazine for nursery pets. Children of from two years old and upwards can find amusement in these enchanting pages. The lines are almost incredibly simple and pretty, and the illustrations large and bold, and admirably adapted to their purpose.

Mrs. Gander's Story, by H. A. H. (Macmillan and Co.), has some humorous illustrations in outline on tinted paper. They are charming, but the story to which they are attached, though good enough in itself, is beyond the comprehension of the children for whom it is ostensibly written.

One of the most charming of all the Christmas giftbooks, prepared especially for children, is *Abroad*, by Thomas Crane and Ellen C. Houghton (Marcus Ward and Co.), a companion volume to *At Home*, published last year, and distinguished not only for the beauty of the illustrations, but—a much more uncommon merit in books of the kind—for the real grace and melody of the lines which accompany them. The two together serve to describe a little tour through Normandy to Paris, which gives occasion for many delightful sketches of Rouen, Caen, &c., and wayside bits of scenery, besides various Paris scenes. The individuality of the little travellers is carefully preserved throughout, and an intelligent adult will be easily able to make the book quite as instructive as it is amusing to a child, if he follows the lines indicated by the author in the historical allusions and hints at national characteristics. If less immediately fascinating, from its less familiar *mise en scène*, we think it likely, in the long run, to be a more enduring favourite than its predecessor, *At Home*.

Christmas numbers show this year no falling off in quantity, though perhaps some little falling off in quality. This may, however, be only the result of a natural tendency on the reader's part to become more critical each year when an almost similar bill of fare is presented to him. There is not much of novelty to mark the Christmas of 1882, though we should perhaps except that which is—at all events on this side of the Atlantic—the most remarkable novelty in the way of Christmas numbers—*Harper's Christmas Pictures and Papers*. These which are introduced to English readers by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. far exceed in size anything attempted by English publishers, and both the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* must hide their diminished heads, as far as size is concerned, by the side of their American cousin. Nor is size the only recommendation of the new venture. The engravings are of remarkable merit, and well maintain the reputation which *Harper's Magazine* has acquired amongst us. Mr. Boughton's "Peter "Stuyvesant and the Maiden" is perhaps our favourite, though Mr. Abbey, whose drawings have much the same character as Mr. Boughton's, runs his master close, especially in his illustration of Mr. Stedman's admirable ballad of "The Dutch Patrol." The rest of the letterpress is of the same character as, and certainly not inferior to, that usually found in the Christmas numbers of our own illustrated papers. Turning from this one novelty to our own familiar friends, we need hardly stop to commend the *Christmas Number of the Monthly Packet*, which is so well-established a favourite that we need only mention that the proverb illustrated in the admirable collection of stories for Christmas, 1882, is "Crowe not, croake not," and that the lesson which that old saying teaches is enforced in a variety of tales dealing with different states of society, and ranging from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. *Good Cheer*, as the Christmas number of *Good Words* is always called, contains two stories, one of which has, at the present moment, an additional interest of a somewhat sad kind, as one of the latest contributions to pure and healthy fiction, of a writer whose loss we have recently had to mourn, and who has done so much for the cause of pure and healthy fiction. It is not in the hasty notice of a story contributed to a Christmas number of a magazine that we would wish to pass a judgment on the literary reputation of the late Mr. Anthony Trollope, but the mention of his story, "The Two "Heroines of Plumpington," gives us the opportunity of paying this passing tribute to his services to modern English literature. The companion story is from the pen of Miss Linskill, whose North Yorkshire romance, entitled "Hagar," is a work of remarkable power and excellence. Mr. L. T. Meade is engaged, as usual, to furnish the story which occupies the whole of the Christmas number of the *Sunday Magazine*, and "Nobody's Neighbour" will maintain, if it does not raise, the writer's reputation. *St. Nicholas*, with its charming group of children in the coloured frontispiece, is as delightful as usual, and amid much that is comical in it we must call special attention to the "Accident in High Life," where the growling of the little bear and the howling of the great bear make the Man-in-the-Moon spill the ladle-full of milk which he had got by dipping into the Milky Way. The *Girls' Own Paper* has also its Christmas number entitled *The Christmas Carillon*, which suggests the rather obvious joke that it is well suited to the *belles* for whom it is intended. There is a clever frontispiece, representing Christmas greetings in a hard snowstorm; but, as a rule, the illustrations are not equal to the letterpress. Probably the younger girls themselves will prefer some of the numerous stories which it contains; but for elder readers the most attractive paper will be that on "Old "Christmas Carols," which has been entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. Bramley and Dr. Stainer.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

How They Did It, by Grace Stebbing (J. Nisbet and Co.), is a capital account of a tour in the Highlands undertaken by four girls, the eldest of whom is three-and-twenty, and the youngest sixteen. For readers of more mature years the book may seem to overflow a little with schoolgirl chatter, and to be a little more flippant than is absolutely necessary or perhaps advisable, but we have no doubt girls will laugh heartily enough at conversations, the like of which they have joined in many dozens of times themselves, and to their reading we very heartily commend the work.

Notices of the life and work of *Charles Darwin* are gathered up in one of the small volumes of *Nature Series* (Macmillan), and fittingly preserve the impressions made upon others of his character and the object to which he devoted himself with great industry. Though we may not agree in much which his admiring disciples have written of him, the industry with which he worked out the various problems which presented themselves, leaves behind an example from which all may learn. The second book in this series is of a more speculative character, the observations of one who, according to the very competent and impartial judgment of Professor Owen, is not distinguished for accuracy in this line. Indeed, as we read Mr. Grant Allen's contribution on the *Colours of Plants* (Macmillan) we feel inclined to respect the later developments of Egyptian worship, when the leek and the onion and other garden plants were admitted into the pantheon of that refined and civilised people. Indeed, if Mr. Grant Allen's theories be warranted—we leave others to judge of that—we may yet see our scientific philosophers bending in adoration before the cauliflower or bracken, as the Egyptians did before potherbs. He invests trees and flowers with intelligence and will quite as perfect as that which has been given to man and tells us repeatedly of "blossoms," charming coquettes! "which lay themselves out to "attract" of flowers which "lay themselves out "for fertilisation," and of others "adapting themselves" to suit the tastes of one class of visitors in preference to another, just as a lovesick maiden puts on a blue dress because the gentleman she affects likes blue best. He tells us that plants develop this or that quality to "allure" particular insects, and that the variations of colour in heaths, orchids, and other plants are "spontaneous," the result of their own will, assumed from amatory motives. Whether all this is poetry or only irreligious prose there is not a word in this little book to show. To us it seems pantheism of the most grovelling type, an unmanly drivel which warns us that our civilisation runs a danger of debasing itself as deeply as that of the Egyptians of old did, and of ending as theirs did.

The fourth volume of *The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*, just published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, completes what is, in every sense of the term, a great work, and we can only repeat in reference to it the high opinion of its merits which we have already expressed in treating of the previous volumes. The original edition was published more than thirty years ago, being based on the well-known American work of Noah Webster. In it the employment of pictorial illustrations to elucidate definitions and descriptions was employed, if not for the first time, at all events more thoroughly and systematically than it had been in any previous dictionary, and this continues to be a marked feature in the edition now before us, forming one of its many claims to pre-eminence over numerous rivals. Mr. Annandale, the present "able editor," has added much to the result of his predecessor's labours, and he claims to have augmented Dr. Ogilvie's vocabulary by at least 30,000 words. We do not profess to have tested the justice of this claim, nor, indeed, to have given the book that searching examination throughout which would require an expenditure of labour hardly less than that bestowed upon its production. The only real test of such a work is that of constant and daily use,

and we may, at all events, say with safety, that as far as we have been able to apply this test the result is most satisfactory. Without neglecting the province of the lexicon proper Dr. Ogilvie and his successor, Mr. Annandale, have by the method of treatment which they have adopted, combined, with the advantages of an admirable English dictionary, those of a first-rate encyclopædia. We may, perhaps, regret that the hopeless attempt of representing the correct pronunciation of each word by a kind of phonetic process should have been renewed in these excellent volumes; but we suppose this is so established a feature in works of this class that it would be heretical to neglect it. The fourth volume takes us from "Scream," for which Shakespeare and Swift are quoted, to "Zythum," which will probably be unknown to most of those who consult this dictionary, but is described as a kind of ancient malt beverage. Then follows an elaborate supplement to supply accidental omissions, among which Mr. Gladstone will be glad to find closure, "called also *clôture* from the French word of "which it is a translation," and the volume concludes with some appendices dealing with c assical, Scriptural, and geographical names, and a list of foreign words and phrases which have been, so to speak, naturalised among us. The great work now so worthily completed does indeed merit the eulogium—so often misapplied, that we are almost afraid of applying it even when so thoroughly deserved—that it is a book which no gentleman's library should be without.

Mr. Murray has issued reprints of two biographies published by him, which have obtained a considerable share of popularity. One of these is *The Personal Life of Dr. Livingstone*, by Dr. Blaikie, noticed by us at some length on its first appearance, and likely, in its present shape, to attain a yet wider circulation among the many admirers of the great African explorer. This, as far as we are able to judge, is an exact reprint of the original work, which, though by no means free from defects, on which we felt it our duty to comment on its first appearance, has yet much in it which will interest the numerous class of readers with whom the name of Livingstone is familiar as a household word. The other new edition deals with a less well-known hero, but one who has been more fortunate in his biographer. Indeed, in the case of the *Life of a Scotch Naturalist*, it is more with the author than with the subject of the biography that we feel concerned. Dr. Smiles is so admirable a writer, and has contributed so much to a class of biographies both instructive and amusing, that his name is a sufficient guarantee for any book to which it is prefixed. The present edition of his life of Thomas Edward, uniform with the cheaper edition of his *Self Help* and other popular works, is a welcome addition to the supply of sound and wholesome literature, which is more than ever necessary in these latter days, when there is so much that is unsound and unwholesome. It is no small tribute to the merits of the original work that it should have succeeded in arousing in high quarters such a degree of interest in its hero that a pension from the Civil List was awarded to him in recognition of "his successful pursuit of "natural science under all the cares of daily "toil," while at the same time a public subscription was raised to which many contributed who would, but for Dr. Smiles's book, have been quite unaware even of the existence of the Scotch naturalist. The present volume contains all that was to be found in the original edition, except the chapters on the Fauna of Banffshire, and in it a spirited engraving from a drawing by a Scotch Academician takes the place of the etching by Rayon, which formed the frontispiece to the more expensive work. But with these exceptions, there is no difference between the two, and readers, whose purses are not so full as their hearts, will be glad to have the opportunity thus presented to them by Mr. Murray, of adding to their libraries one, and by no means the least attractive, of Mr. Smiles's series of industrial biographies.

There is a natural tendency on the part of the hard-worked and much-enduring critic to put aside volumes of poetry for what lawyers would, in technical language, style "further consideration." In the majority of cases no harm is done by such a postponement, as the floods of modern verse which issue from the press are, as a rule, more distinguished for quantity than quality. But now and then, under the influence of this feeling, we put aside a book which is worthy of better treatment, and such has been the case with the *Homespun Yarns* of Mr. Edwin Cotter, which have been collected and published by Messrs. Maxwell. We have had this little volume on our table for some time without realising how well worthy of notice it was, and now that we have come to it we feel that we owe an apology to the author for not having given it an earlier notice. The contents of it have, with few exceptions, already appeared in various periodicals, but are well worthy of republication in a separate and more permanent form. A genuine vein of poetry runs through them, and the half-pathetic, half-humorous tone of most of the poems has considerable attractions for the reader. The "hyper-"critical few," of whom Mr. Cotter stands in awe, must be indeed hypercritical if they do not find something to please them in the volume before us, in which those who read in order to enjoy and not in order to find fault, will find very much indeed to please them. We can hardly doubt, if there is among us any genuine taste for simple and unaffected poetry, but that the reception given to it will be such as to encourage Mr. Cotter to publish the second series, which he announces as now ready for the press; and if the second series be only half as good as the first it will be considerably better than the general run of little volumes of poetry which are so persistently obtruded upon our notice. The author succeeds best in his episodes of every-day life among the poorer classes, though so spirited a ballad as "Slain at Colchester" which is a modernised version of a "street rime," descriptive of the fate of the gallant cavaliers who died for their king, "Done to death at Col-"chester by Cromwell's snuffling crew" has a life and vigour about it worthy to make it rank as a companion picture to Macaulay's *Naseby* representing, as it does, the reverse of the medal there presented. But it is to the mingled humour and pathos of such a perfect little picture as "Bodgy" that Mr. Cotter's admirers would point as best evidencing his poetic ability, and we do not envy the man who can read unmoved that charming poem of child-life, or the touching and powerful "Sal Parker's Ghost," or the very dramatic "Not in the Programme." Though we have singled out these productions of the author's muse for special commendation, there is much else in his volume worthy of no less high praise, and we must own that we have read it with a sense of peasure and appreciation which is certainly unusual in dealing with the works of the minor poets of the day.

Mr. George W. Holley, an American writer, who has resided for more than a third of a century in the village of Niagara, has made it his business to collect together a great deal of curious information—historical and geological—in relation to the Falls, the roar of which has for so long echoed in his ears. The result of his researches was originally presented in a little volume, which has been for some time out of print; but he has now republished it with considerable additions, dealing not only with Niagara itself, but with other famous falls, cataracts, and rapids in various parts of the world. This volume, published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton under the title of *The Falls of Niagara and other Famous Cataracts*, is illustrated with a profusion of wood engravings, and embellished by an outside cover which is a novelty even in these days of elaborate covers, reproducing as it does a very effective representation of the great Falls themselves. To their geology the author has devoted special attention, and has set himself to work to demonstrate the existence of a barrier or dam that was once the shore of an immense freshwater sea which reached from Niagara to Lake Michigan, and emptied its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. But probably the most attractive part of his book will be found in the contribution to local history and incidents which it affords, and the long catalogue of the victims whose lives have been sacrificed to the great cataract, which, according to Indian tradition, demands a yearly tribute of at least two human beings, contains the record of many incidents of carelessness and folly which it would be difficult to believe if they were not duly authenticated. One of the most stirring of the incidents recorded is the voyage of the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, which shot the cataract in so wonderful a manner, though fortunately without a fatal termination to so dangerous a venture. Hardly less exciting is the story of the fisherman who, during the war of 1812, started in pursuit of a bear which was making its way leisurely for Navy Island. The bear calmly entered the canoe and sat down in the bow of it, facing its would-be captor and refusing to permit him to use his paddle, though they were approaching the rapids with alarming quickness. When, however, they had almost reached the verge, and destruction was all but inevitable, a shot from the bank delivered the fisherman from his unpleasant travelling companion, and from the fatal termination of his voyage which appeared to be impending. The bulk of Mr. Holley's volume is occupied with Niagara itself, and the "other famous cataracts" held out to us as an attraction on the title-page have but a very perfunctory notice.

Messrs. Cassell have, opportunely, re-issued the number of their *National Portrait Gallery*, which contains the picture and biography of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. At the present time such a re-issue cannot fail to be interesting, but the portrait itself is not so successful as most of those which have appeared in this deservedly popular periodical.

The *Church Sunday-School Magazine* (Sunday-School Institute), in its monthly part for October, brings its eighteenth volume to a close. The volume is replete with aids and information of almost every possible kind for the Sunday-school teacher. The series of notes during the year have been "Lessons on the Parables and Miracles," by the Rev. J. Watson, of Sculcoates, Hull, with a series of "Studies on the Miracles," "Notes on "the Church Catechism and Confirmation Ser-"vices," by the Rev. J. Kyle, "Brief Notes of "Scripture and Prayer-Book Lessons," "Illustra-"tions for Lessons on the Miracles and Parables," by the Rev. James Neil, formerly incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, who consequently writes with experience, and as one able to bring to bear on his subject a practical knowledge of the usages and proverbs of the people of the Holy Land and of the unchanging East. In a word, these yearly volumes ought to be carefully studied by all teachers who desire to interest and instruct and build up in the truths of the Bible the young people committed to their care. The November number of the new volume bids fair, in the variety and usefulness of its papers, to be a worthy successor of its preceding bulky and instructive volumes.

The *Church Worker*, a penny monthly magazine published by the same Society, is most instructive and helpful, and its low price brings it within the reach of almost every teacher. The opinions of all who use it are most favourable.

The pretty fashion of Christmas cards appears year by year to grow in popular favour. Certainly the purveyors of Christmas cards use every year greater exertions to minister to and gratify the popular taste. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. publish, as usual, some singularly picturesque and graceful cards, which are, in their way, excellent works of art. Messrs. De la Rue, too, more than uphold the reputation that their firm has acquired, and give us this year the customary variety of clever designs. In this indolent age the Christmas card is a method that naturally recommends itself for sending friendly congratulations and the good wishes of the season. Messrs. Letts and Co. have already issued the multiplicity of diaries and pocketbooks with which they always herald the coming year. The name of Letts is a household word, and it is unnecessary to say anything in praise of the usefulness and ingenuity that mark their different annuals. Messrs. De la Rue publish some capital pocketbooks and pocket almanacks that the fortunate possessors will have abundant opportunities during the ensuing twelve months for utilising. The tiny almanack that fits nto the waistcoat pocket is a speciality of the firm, and of course reappears. Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith have also published their customary useful variety of diaries, in every form to suit the convenience of the professional and commercial classes. They contain a mass of general information, which it is handy to have offered in a compact shape, always ready for reference. The claim that their diaries are adapted for counting-house, library-table, and pocket, is clearly justified by a glance at the many sizes and forms in which they appear.

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN ROME.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Would you kindly permit me to remind your readers that the English Church in Rome is not yet completed, and that the building outside the Porto del Popolo, now used as a chapel, will pass into other hands at the end of the year. The difficulty of securing a site caused great delay and considerable expense. When these hindrances were overcome and a site obtained the foundations were very costly, so that the beautiful design furnished by the late Mr. Street still needs a considerable sum for its completion. The funds in hand will suffice to carry the wall up to the wall-plate, but there will be nothing left for roof and fittings. These will be expensive, so that liberal contributions are urgently needed to secure the completion of the Church. The Americans have erected a church that does infinite credit to their liberality and their taste. Their example ought to stimulate the English Church to make suitable provision for members of their own communion, as they visit Rome in much larger numbers, and England has for so many years been represented by a church in Rome. The task of making the wants of our Church at Rome known in England has devolved upon me in consequence of my friendship with the late Mr. Henry Walpole, who did so much for the welfare of his countrymen in Rome, and to retain them in spiritual allegiance to their own Church.

It ought to be known that the number of English residents in Rome is comparatively small, and that for their own spiritual wants they would have no difficulty in providing, but a much larger church is required and a much heavier expense has to be incurred in consequence of the large number of English people who visit Rome for a few weeks every winter. Upon the many who have thus been at Rome and benefited by the services in the English church there would seem to be a special claim, and it is one which I venture to hope they will recognise.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 19, Delahay-street, Westminster, or your obedient servant,

ROBERT GREGORY,
Chairman of the Committee for Building a Church in Rome.

2, Amen-court, E.C., Dec. 12.

CANON WELDON AND THE *SCOTSMAN*.

Tuesday's *Scotsman* contained the following letter from Canon Weldon, in reply to the attacks made by that journal on Lord Salisbury in connection with his Lordship's recent visit to Edinburgh. The *Scotsman*, instead of replying to the Canon's strictures, published a private letter from him to an Edinburgh gentleman, which came into their hands by mistake:

"Lord Salisbury and the Freedom of Edinburgh.

"Sir,—May I ask you, as a 'Liberal' who boasts of seeing justice done to all and upholding the right, to do an act of simple justice to myself, your own Lord Provost and Councillor, and Lord Salisbury.

"At the really noble demonstration in the Corn Exchange held in honour of the Marquis of Salisbury, the *Scotsman* said I represented the Conservatives of St. Andrews. I held no official position in any way. Party politics live too much on the breath of vulgar popular clamour, and have so often to yield to it against their better judgment, that clergyman are better to stand aloof. In local matters I give my vote to the best men, irrespective of name or creed. Ten years ago, when the Irish Church was overthrown by Mr. Gladstone (what is Ireland now?), I was asked by four or five hundred of the poorer clergy to obtain justice for them, and since then I have watched the action of the two great parties of the State. I have seen that, while the Tories gradually drifted into Conservative Liberals, under the magnificently brilliant leadership of Mr. Disraeli, holding by all that is good in the past, and quite as ready as their opponents, if not more so, to promote all that is really useful in the future; the Whigs, under the dictatorship of Mr. Gladstone, are forced many of them to launch our country into any visionary scheme, and ally themselves with revolutionary men and measures; and they call this Liberalism—to retain their power and to gain votes. 'I speak of what I know and testify to what I have seen;' and the state of Ireland gradually creeping into Scotland and spreading over England, loosening all the bonds of society, gives practical proof. On two great public questions that go deep down to the most vital interests of our people, and touch all that is great and good in the future of our country—viz., religion and education—I had to appeal both to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury; and knowing intimately the action of each on these vital points, I could not understand how Scotland offered the freedom of its capital to the one and refused it to the other. And it was in order to judge for myself that I asked Mr. Campbell, the member for Glasgow University, to kindly procure me a ticket for Lord Salisbury's address. When in Edinburgh I learned that the *Scotsman* of 21st November had filled its pages with letter after letter, eight on that one day, heaping abuse upon abuse on Lord Salisbury, by men who, more cowardly than the Irish assassins (for they risk their lives, but these anonymous scribblers fire from behind a hedge and stab in the dark) hold their own Lord Provost and officials up to ridicule because, being truly Liberal, they took the opportunity of doing honour to the head of the Conservtive party. I have stated in a previous letter, and every right-thinking man knows, that this is not a time to allow our people to be misled by names which mean nothing—often worse than nothing, such as 'Liberal,' 'Progress,' 'The People's William,' &c. You will therefore, I trust, as you have allowed all and every attack upon Lord Salisbury, give to your readers the action of Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis on the two great questions I have mentioned. When 'The People's William' overthrew the Irish Church, justice—as was right—was done to Bishops, rectors, deans, and high officials, but Mr. Gladstone forgot the poor curates. Seeing his promise broken, four or five hundred, as I have said, of the poorer clergy asked me to go up to London, and remind him of his solemn pledge. Lord Hartington, his second in command, and his present Lord Chancellor received me with kindly sympathy, and did all they could; but Mr. Gladstone, dictator then, as now, of Parliament (only it was not then gagged), treated the appeal of the poor men he had despoiled the worst and robbed of all their future, with lofty and sublime contempt. I then spoke to Lord Salisbury—to me an entire stranger, who had nothing to do with the matter, could look for no political or other support from it, and would only receive obloquy from Mr. Gladstone and his friends for intermeddling—and his Lordship at once introduced a Bill into the Upper House—supposed only to favour the rich, and often sneered at by Mr. Gladstone and his friends as useless. This Bill passed into law, and the curates at last got something like justice. Next came the 'Bradlaugh' case. I asked Mr. Gladstone, for the sake of his past history, not to take Mr. Bradlaugh by the hand, not because he was an Atheist—Heaven knows some Atheists could bear the palm from some so-called Christians—but because, though religion has been thrown out of our national education, it is not yet, thank God, thrown out of Parliament, and because Bradlaugh boasted publicly that he sought entrance into the House of Commons to insult its members and all its past glorious history, and level it, if possible, with its sister house, to the ground. Mr. Gladstone wrote me—I hold his letter—'he would wait the decision of Parliament.' Hansard and Sir Wm. Harcourt can say how he broke that solemn pledge. Nay, more, he allowed his Minister of Education to vindicate the appointment of Bradlaugh's partner, Mrs. Besant, and one whom Bradlaugh calls his secretary, to the position of teachers of our youth, and pay out of the hard-earned wages of our people.

"True Liberal principles—anything else would have been a disgrace to Scotland—have prevailed, and Lord Salisbury has received the freedom of Edinburgh. Will the *Scotsman* prove as truly Liberal, and spread this letter as widely as it spread the attacks upon Lord Salisbury and its own Lord Provost, a man who has raised himself to his present position by his own exertions, who deserves well of his fellow-citizens, and of whom more will yet be heard when a Liberal-Conservative—not a Whig-Radical—policy prevails in Edinburgh?—I am, &c.,

"R. Gascoigne Weldon, Canon.

"The Rectory, Rothesay, 1st December, 1882."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. C. Ainslie, Vicar of Henstridge, to Vicarage of Langport, Somerset. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells.

Rev. C. Bullock, Chaplain of the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, to Principal Chaplaincy to the Woolwich Garrison.

Rev. B. S. Clarke, Vicar of Boxted, Essex, to Vicarage of Basildon. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. G. W. Daubney, to Rectory of Hellington, Norfolk.

Rev. H. C. Davidson to Vicarage of Patrick, Isle of Man.

Rev. R. A. England, late Senior Curate of Windsor, to Rectory of Wyke Regis, Weymouth. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. A. G. Gristock, Vicar of Monckton Combe, Bath, to Vicarage of St. James's, Hereford.

Rev. E. Hayes to Vicarage of Woodhouse, Leicester. Patron, Mrs. Perry Herrick, Bean Manor Park.

Rev. F. Lansbridge, Curate-in-Charge of St. Munchin's, Limerick, to Rectory of Newcastle West, County Limerick. Patrons, Board of Nomination, Limerick.

Rev. C. H. Mayo, to Rural Deanery of Shaftesbury Second Portion, Dorset.

Rev. J. Reed, to be Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Eclipse*.

Rev. C. R. Reeve, Rector of Great Henny, to Rectory of Little Henny (by dispensation).

Rev. R. N. Sanderson, to Rectory of Wyverstone, Suffolk.

Rev. H. C. P. Stedman, to Rectory of Leire, Leicestershire. Patron, Earl Cowper, K.G.

Rev. Canon Vautier, Rector of Kenwyn, Truro, to Rectory of St. Mabyn, Cornwall. Patron, Viscount Falmouth.

Rev. W. L. Watts, Vicar of St. Osyth, to Vicarage of Boxted. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. E. H. Whinyates, Curate of Easthampstead, to Rectory of Fretherne. Patron, Sir L. Darell, Bart.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Salisbury:—Rev. W. G. Baker, to Stalbridge, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 6, at Bexley-heath, the Rev. Francis Tyrrell, Incumbent of St. John's, Bexley, aged 74.

Dec. 8, at Combe Rectory, Suffolk, the Hon. and Rev Richard Ashburnham, aged 54.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The subject for the Conington Prize to be awarded in 1885 is the ancient criticism and interpretation of Homer. The prize is open to all members of the University, who on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations shall have passed all the examinations required for the degree of B.A., and shall have completed six years and not exceeded fifteen years from their Matriculation. Competing dissertations must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of Act Term, 1885.

CAMBRIDGE.

The result of the various Special Examinations for the Ordinary B.A. degree is that of 179 candidates 116 have satisfied the examiners. Of the successful candidates 14 have obtained a first class, 62 a second class, 38 a third class, and 2 have passed as Ægrotat. The following table shows the proportion of Ordinary degrees obtained at the various colleges and by non-collegiate students:—

College.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Trinity	3	13	3	19
St. John's	1	5	7	13
Caius	1	6	3	10
Trinity Hall	1	4	1	6
St. Catherine's	2	1	3	6
Clare	1	4	1	6
Pembroke	1	0	3	4
Christ's	1	2	1	4
Downing	2	0	2	4
Emmanuel	0	5	1	6
Corpus Christi	0	2	4	6
St. Peter's	0	3	3	6
Jesus	0	7	3	10
Magdalene	0	1	0	1
Queens'	0	0	1	1
Non-Collegiate	1	2	1	4
Cavendish	0	7	1	8
	14	62	38	114
Ægrotat	—	—	—	2
				116

The special Boards of study for physics and chemistry and for biology and geology have issued the following joint report:—"It has been represented to the Board that a considerable number of mathematical students might with advantage become candidates for honours in the second part of the natural sciences tripos examination, but are at present prevented from doing so by the necessity of their previously obtaining honours in the first part. The preparation for the first part of the natural sciences tripos examination involves their devoting a considerable time to the acquisition of the elements of one or more subjects of which they do not aim at acquiring any considerable knowledge. Moreover, it is not easy to find a time at which they could pursue such studies without seriously interfering either with their mathematical reading or with their study of the subjects which they select for the second part of the natural sciences tripos examination. The Boards are of opinion that it is desirable to encourage mathematical students to study physics, not only in books but in the laboratory, and not to confine their reading to those parts of the subject which admit of mathematical treatment. They are further of opinion that in the case of such men a knowledge of mathematics may fairly be accepted in lieu of the minimum knowledge of various subjects required in the first part of the natural sciences tripos examination. In the opinion of the Boards it would be most undesirable that in consequence of any such concession the examination in the second part of the natural sciences tripos should be altered in character; they think, however, that the practical and experimental character of the examination is so well established that there is no serious danger of such a change, and that mathematical students may be admitted to part two of the examination with advantage to themselves and without injury to the tripos as a natural science examination." They, therefore, recommend that the necessary alterations be made in the regulations of the natural sciences tripos to admit mathematical students to the second part of that examination.

The following class list was issued on Tuesday evening, viz.:—Second special examination in Theology for the ordinary B.A degree. Class 1 (in order of merit): W. R. Clarke, Christ's; Fisher, St. Catherine's. Class 2 (in alphabetical order): Barham, Catherine; Batchelor, St John's; Clarkson, Caius; E. J. Day, non.-coll.; H. R. Day, non-coll.; Emery, Emmanuel; Fison, Corpus; Hindley, Peterhouse; Pike, Clare; Templer, Caius; R. H. Turner, Corpus; Wanton, Jesus. Class 3 (in alphabetical order); Ainger, St. John's; Barham, Corpus; T. C. A. Barrett, Jesus; Bingham, Peterhouse; Bolton, Caius; Brinkley, Pembroke; Brogden, Downing; Cameron, New College; Child, St. Catherine's; Cowley, Downing; T. G. Cox, Jesus; Dewing, Caius; Earle, Trinity; E. Edwardes, St. Catherine's; Ellis, St. John's; Everingham, Corpus; Fox, Pembroke; Gipps, St. John's; Godfrey, St. Catherine's; Hall, Caius; Hodgson, Queen's; Humbley, Corpus; R. M. Jones, St. John's; Mitchell, Peterhouse; Moore, Peterhouse; Muir, Corpus; Murcott, Clare; Powning, St. John's; Ramus, Trinity Hall; E. T. Richardson, Trinity; P. W. Rose, Emmanuel; Shepherd, St. John's; W. Smith, Trinity; Stokes, Jesus; Till, Cavendish; Trees, Christ's; Vaughan, St. John's; R. A. Wilson, Pembroke. Ægrotat:—Hitchcock, Trinity. Clarke, Emery, and Hindley acquitted themselves with credit in Hebrew. R. Appleton, M.A., Trinity; A. W. Streane, M.A., Corpus; and H. F. Wallis, M.A., Caius, Examiners.

DURHAM.

At a Convocation on Wednesday the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary M.A.—Rev. G. Nicol, formerly tutor of Fourah Bay College.

B.D.—Rev. W. E. Nowell, M.A., University College.

M.D (practitioners of 15 years).—P. Colmer, P. Cowen, E. Goddard, A. C. Rayner, and G. Thompson.

M.D.—A. W. W. Dowding, T. Dutton, A. Mantle, G. L. Pardington.

M.A.—Rev. J. C. Biggs, University College; Rev. W. Jones, Hatfield Hall.

M.B.—D. H. Barley, F. W. Giles, P. Brown, J. Hartley, W. Sheppard, M. S. C. H. Milburn.

M.B.—W. Sheppard.

M.B. ad eundem.—Rev. R. R. Furlong, Trinity College.

Dr. Pyle was elected representative on the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

Junior Hebrew Prize.—Jackson and Sterling—equal.

Edwin Goad, B.A., Coddrington College, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Addresses of welcome were presented to the Bishop of Newcastle on Wednesday afternoon at the Cathedral from various temperance societies of the north of England. The Bishop, in reply, said that he was thankful every day that he was a total abstainer. He was better in health, lighter in head, and heavier in purse for it.

"A Trustee of St. Peter's, London Docks" writes to the *Times*:—

I beg to thank you for your sound and reasonable article of to-day on this subject. If anything will lead people of differing views to waive something in order that good may come, this seems to me the way to arrive at such an understanding. I desire to add as follows:—The trustees of St. Peter's, London Docks, were most unwilling to part with their new vicar, Mr. Suckling, and he was most reluctant to leave his charge. It was a wrench in every way, not a transaction to please individuals. But we felt that the prayer of the late revered Archbishop for peace must be carried out so far as we could assist. The public can now judge. May I venture to hope that our self-denying vicar, Mr. Suckling, will not be met by any notes of war? He is thoroughly a man of peace. I believe that our poor people of St. Peter's, London Docks, all very poor, will receive in a good spirit their new pastor, already known to many of them. The work done by Charles Lowder in that district has been heard of far and near. As he left it, so it has been carried on, and so we hope with God's blessing it may continue without feud. May I, in concluding this one letter, ask all good friends of the Church and of the poor to give Mr. Mackonochie their sympathy on his arduous work, likewise their much needed material help in carrying out the works begun and contemplated by by Charles Lowder and for preserving his memory?

We (*Guardian*) have received the following letter:—

Lewisham, Dec. 9, 1882.

My Lord,—It is due to you that I should acknowledge the monition which, in accordance with your Lordship's published letter to the churchwardens, was served on me by your secretary after the consecration of our new church on Saturday last. The learned and wise divine, who has recently passed to his rest, when defending the present Church revival from the accusation of having thrust ornate ceremonials on unwilling congregations, pointed out that the desire for a fuller ritual had, in fact, proceeded from the people themselves, who had induced their clergy to afford it to them by urging, "You have taught us the doctrine, now set it before our eyes." This is the principle on which we have worked at St. Stephen's, and its adoption has indeed been so general that "aggrieved parishioners" have had to be manufactured by those who have destroyed the peace of parishes, and are striving to drive from their benefices, by the secular power, hardworking and devoted priests.

By means of the mission services carried on in our schools we have gathered a band of devout communicants, and though these might justly complain of not having in the new church, to which their worship is now transferred, those aids to devotion to which they have been accustomed at St. Stephen's; yet, as they can still, if so disposed, resort there for the holy mysteries, and as the new church has been erected to accommodate many of the poorer parishioners who have hitherto been excluded from our worship for lack of room, and who have to be taught the Faith before they can appreciate its setting forth in the Church's full ceremonial, we had decided, before your Lordship's intention of issuing a monition had been communicated to us, to forego for the present, in the Church of the Transfiguration, the more salient points of ritual in use at St. Stephen's.

We were further moved to this decision by the desire to obtain a restoration of the Episcopal countenance and ministration, of which we enjoyed so bountiful a share from your Lordship's predecessor, but of which we have hitherto been deprived by your own policy of "isolation."

Grateful, then, as we are of your Lordship's presence and ministry on Saturday, and for your kindly words of encouragement, we one and all regret that you should have felt it needful to mar so happy an occasion by the issue of a monition.

In selecting St. Mary's, Lewisham, as the model by which we are to regulate the conduct of our services, your Lordship has chosen a church where, more conspicuously than in any other in the diocese, the principle of which I have spoken has been acted on, and "alteration from long-accustomed ritual" has been made by the present justly-revered revered vicar, with the manifest approval of the congregation, and to their greatly increased edification. I do not doubt that my dear friend and neighbour will continue to afford to his people such additional points of the Church's prescribed ceremonial as they may desire and he may esteem would be to their further edification, and your Lordship will, I take it for granted, be content that I should do the like, always premising that it "be not contrary to anything contained in the Book of Common Prayer," interpreted according to its plain grammatical meaning, a position which I must emphatically claim for the ritual observed in St. Stephen's at the present time.

I do not apprehend that your Lordship attaches to the formal monition any legal or canonical force or validity, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to enter into that question.

As your Lordship's communication to the churchwardens appeared in the *Guardian*, it will be desirable to seek the same publicity for this letter.—Your Lordship's faithful servant,

R. RHODES BRISTOW.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

At the annual meeting of the Newcastle Church Institute last week, Bishop Wilberforce said they had been told, and very rightly, that the present position of a Dean seemed to be one of perpetual irritation between the Bishop and his Chapter. He thought that might be solved by making the Bishop his own Dean, and making the head of the Canons the Bishop's Sub-dean. He had the pleasure of telling them that five of the existing Honorary Canons were going to migrate from their warm and comfortable quarters at Durham, and heartily and strenuously set to work in the diocese. He desired that the Honorary Canons should do exactly what was convenient to themselves, and three had remained at Durham. It was his duty now to nominate eight Canons in addition to the existing five, and to see that they were properly installed before the end of the year. He felt that the Cathedral work should be a kind of heart in the body of the diocese, and that there ought to be warm and energetic currents flowing out which would be felt in every part. He hoped they might have a series of popular lectures going on at the Cathedral from time to time. He should like to see a body of clergy attached to the Cathedral who would be available for various purposes throughout the whole diocese. (Cheers.) With respect to the ruridecanal chapters and conferences, he hoped to attend them every year once, at least, that he might meet the clergy and laity and see what good could be worked out and done in every rural deanery. He only hoped that the laity would thoroughly help them in the matter. They must have the co-operation of the laity, and they must have women's work. With regard to representative Church government, it was a very large and difficult subject. He would only say this, he was perfectly certain that the sense of this nation revolted against the imprisonment of clergymen on matters of conscience; but on the other hand there was no doubt whatever that no great body could cohere unless they had discipline, and unless they had the power of enforcing that discipline. The only difficulty, of course, was on old Church lines, at the present moment, to erect some central authority which should command the confidence of High, Low, and Broad Churchmen within the bosom of the Church itself. (Cheers.)

A movement has been started in Croydon for purchasing and preserving the old Archiepiscopal Palace, for some philanthropic purpose, as a memorial to the late Archbishop; and a public meeting has been called to raise the necessary funds. The old palace, which was built by Edward the Confessor, was the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for about 800 years, Lanfranc being the first. The residence was removed to Addington at the beginning of the present century. The last lease of the old palace from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will soon expire.

The Countess of Jersey opened at Bicester, on Wednesday, St. Edburgh's Hall, a building erected at a cost of upwards of £1,000 for church purposes. Her ladyship said the inhabitants of the town could now meet together and hold classes for each other's improvement, and expressed a hope that the people would take advantage of the existence of the building.

At a chapter of the clergy of the rural deanery of Penwith, held on Tuesday at Penzance, a resolution was carried, to the effect that it was the duty of the clergy, in view of the attempts now being made to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to take common action, and to do all in their power to prevent an alteration of the law. A recommendation was at the same time accepted that it was, under present circumstances, desirable that a table of the prohibited degrees should be set up in all churches according to the canon, that sermons should be preached, and tracts circulated on Christian marriage, and also that petitions should be got up against the proposed change.

A crowded meeting of the St. Alban's branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society was held on Thursday evening in the Infant School-room, Baldwin's-gardens, to hear an address from the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie on the subject of his recent resignation of the benefice. Mr. C. Powell, general secretary of the Society, gave a long review of the history of the Society, how it originated in the place where the meeting was then assembled, the visit of the six working-men to the late Primate asking protection for Mr. Mackonochie, and of the persistent agitation that the Society have maintained for the giving of fair play and justice to Mr. Mackonochie and the other clergy who had of late years been so greatly misrepresented and abused; and concluded by expressing deep thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God for the present change in the state of affairs brought about by the dying act of the Archbishop. A resolution to the effect that the meeting cordially congratulated the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie upon the honourable and happy close of the contest he had so long and so courageously sustained in defence of Catholic truth, and wishing him most sincerely every blessing from God in his new sphere of work, was very unanimously adopted. Addresses were given by Mr. E. Jones, Mr. G. Thomas, and Mr. J. R. Spalding, of St. Peter's, London Docks. Mr. Mackonochie was received with acclamation. He said that he had but little to remark touching his case more than he had stated already in church on the previous Saturday. What he had done was, he thought, for the true interests of the Church, and he trusted that the results would be found to be so. Among the incidents of the present position, he noticed with what remarkable unanimity the Press of the country had endorsed the step that had been taken and the earnestness with which it asked for a place in the Church for the Ritualists. Another gratifying fact was that the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard had visited him and offered his congratulations and good wishes in the work he had undertaken in the parish of St. Peter's. The rev. gentleman concluded his address by counselling his hearers not to think that a permanent peace had been proclaimed, but rather that a truce had been made, the right use of which could only tend to the ultimate peace and happiness of the Church, urging all present at all times to be prepared for suffering, by which means true victory could be attained.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday afternoon, George Smith, thirty-five, brass turner, was convicted of a robbery with violence on Francis Turner, and stealing from him £3 4s. The prisoner knocked the prosecutor down three times, and took from him the money in question. It was proved that Smith when a youth was sent to an industrial school, and that after he came out served terms of four years, seven years, and ten years' penal servitude for various offences. He had been out of prison a little less than a month when he committed the offence named in the indictment. Mr. Justice Stephen, addressing him in severe terms, declared that he was a confirmed robber and ruffian. He did not suppose that the sentence he was about to pass would do him much good, but it would be a warning to others, and the public would be rid of his presence for a considerable time. The sentence was that he be kept in penal servitude for twenty years, and receive thirty lashes with the "cat."

Edward Lawrence Levy, a solicitor who had been removed from the rolls for former misconduct, was, on Friday last, with his two sons and two other men, found guilty of conspiring to procure false evidence in actions against the South-Eastern Railway and a tramway company. Levy and another man were sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Charles Taylor, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Tuesday in Wandsworth Gaol.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came up to London on Tuesday, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Previous to leaving Windsor the Queen had received the Ambassadors from Madagascar.

Thursday being the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and Princess Alice, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and Princess Christian, with the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, proceeded on Thursday morning to Prince Albert's mausoleum and attended the customary service, which was conducted by the Dean of Windsor. The chorales and anthems were sung by the choir of St. George's Chapel. Wreaths were deposited about the tomb by the Queen and the Royal Family, who at the close of the service returned to the Castle. The members of the Queen's Household and other privileged persons were afterwards permitted to visit the mausoleum.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday were present at the formal opening of the new buildings for the City of London School, erected on the Victoria-embankment.

The Duke of Teck was entertained on Tuesday at a dinner given by the inhabitants of Richmond to welcome him on his return from Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the firemen injured at the burning of the Alhambra Theatre died on Friday last.

Several ice accidents are already reported. At Oswaldthwistle a boy was drowned, and two others were drowned at Handsworth.

A passenger train ran into a goods train on Friday last, at Great Coates Station, and several passengers were severely injured.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has filed a petition in the Land Court for the sale of his landed property, 5,000 acres in extent, in the county of Wicklow.

Mr. E. J. Hamilton, of the Board of Trade, was found dead on the District Railway, near South Kensington, on Friday last, having apparently been knocked down and killed by a train.

A train, which had been embedded in the snow for 20 hours, was dug out near Festiniog, and the only two passengers were rescued in an exhausted condition.

The accidental explosion of a dynamite charge among a mass of iron slag at the Askam Works, near Barrow, on Friday last, caused the death of two men and dangerous injuries to four others.

A train standing at Dinting Junction, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, was run into on Monday by an express train, and three passengers received severe injuries, one man dying a few hours later.

Returns of four days' shooting over Captain Rayner's estate at Llangafui, Anglesea, show that 3,100 head of game fell in that time to seven guns. Of this total 2,000 were pheasants.

A handsome salver and decanters, subscribed for by the professors and students of Trinity College, Dublin, were presented on Saturday to Sergeant Danvers, of the Rifles, in recognition of his courageous and loyal conduct in aiding the police against the onslaught of a party of assassins.

A man named Clegg, engaged as a stoker at the Low Moor Iron Works, Bradford, committed suicide in a most horrible manner. He was seen by his fellow-workmen to go to the top of a blast furnace and deliberately leap into the flames.

Mr. N. G. Lambert, formerly M.P. for Bucks, died on Saturday, aged seventy-one. Miss Kelly, once known as a popular actress, died last week in the ninety-third year of her age. Sir Thomas Watson, the eminent physician, died on Sunday, aged ninety. The deaths are also announced of Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh; the Hon. and Rev. R. Ashburnham; General W. H. Eden; and Sir Joseph Napier, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan on Tuesday delivered an address before a full meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Grosvenor Gallery, the subject being "The North-West Territories of Canada." In the absence of the President of the Institute, the Duke of Manchester, the chair was occupied by Sir Alexander Galt, who introduced the Bishop as one of an admirable class of men who preceded other adventurers in penetrating the wilds of distant lands, and were animated by the sole desire of doing good to their fellow-men. The Bishop of Saskatchewan observed that a question attracting great attention was that of emigration. Although he took great pride in observing the magnificent development of the United States, he still desired to see the emigrants from England directed to the Dominion of Canada, where they would remain, in their respect for the British Constitution, the great safeguard of liberty handed down from generation to generation. Those who emigrated he hoped would go to Canada, and so continue faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. The Saskatchewan territory had developed to a marvellous extent since he went out in 1866. The country was most fertile, and the climate very healthy. With respect to the Indians, he said a great misconception prevailed. The idea that Indians were good for nothing was most erroneous. Although they did not readily fall into the working ways of the white man, they, in their own work, exhibited great energy, strength, skill, self-denial, and long-sustained effort. The Canadian Government had not attempted to improve the Indians off the face of the earth, but had treated them upon sound principles of justice between man and man. Owing to that wise policy he looked forward to the time when the Indian population would be working honestly to make their bread side by side with the white men who had come into the country as immigrants. The character of the Indians had much in it to admire, and much which ought to be cultivated. They were teetotallers, they were kind to each other, and had many other excellent qualities. Alluding to the Indian reserves of the great North-West, he said that by the firm determination of the Canadian Government, aided by the North-West Mounted Police, order was kept throughout the length and breadth of the country, so that there was no part of her Majesty's dominions where an unprotected traveller could pass to and fro with more perfect safety than through the Indian reserves. That result he attributed to a great extent to the wise provision of the Canadian Government, who made it criminal for any white man to give strong drink to the Indians, who themselves were very thankful for that provision, for it had enabled many who were drunkards and poverty-stricken to become possessors of property. He concluded by referring to his own efforts to educate the Indians, to qualify them as interpreters and teachers, and to the necessity for the extension of that work. Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., and other speakers having addressed the meeting, hearty votes of thanks to the Bishop of Saskatchewan and the chairman were passed by the assembly.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled —"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The death is announced of Thomas Bramley, a resident and native of Ilkeston, in his 105th year, he having been born on Christmas Eve, 1777. Until a very recent period Bramley, though afflicted with lameness and deafness, was in full possession of his mental faculties. He used to describe to his neighbours the appearance of Ilkeston Common before its enclosure, which took place in the year 1794. He leaves a son over 70 years of age, and a large number of descendants. A gentleman who recently visited the old man saw the very unusual spectacle of a nurse and child, the difference between whose ages was more than a century, the centenarian being in the habit of nursing one of his great grandchildren, then only a few months old. At the local celebration of the Sunday School Centenary, Bramley rode in the church procession as the personification of the last century.

"F. J. F." writes to the *Times*:—"The statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the central area of the Royal Exchange is in a disgracefully dirty condition; and, in addition, the right arm of the Sovereign is broken off below the elbow, and gives the whole an appearance of melancholy dilapidation. I do not know with whom the responsibility rests to preserve this statue from destruction, but probably the publicity which this short intimation will give may cause the defects to be remedied. Surely the merchant princes who congregate in the Exchange day after day will not allow the statue of their Sovereign to appear covered with dirt and with only one arm."

In the *Guardian*, Mr. H. D. Gordon, of Harting, writes the following *In Memoriam* of Anthony Trollope:—

"Will you spare a few lines for a brief record of some of the last days of the gifted author of *Framley Parsonage* and *Barchester Towers*? In the Sussex village which he made his last earthly home, though he rigidly maintained his lifelong habits of industry, he was no recluse, and his genial frankness soon made him the honoured friend of us all. The sick poor in particular found in him a staunch benefactor, and he would find a few minutes in his daily ride to visit them himself and say a few cheery words. He was the life of our school-manager meetings, and a generous patron of the education of the poor. He sympathised with the farmers in their troubles, and was always a promoter of the union of the classes. Though a strong Liberal, he was against Disestablishment; his ardent wish was that the Church of England should be stronger, and he believed that as a fact she was growing stronger day by day. He rarely, even when his health was failing, missed Sunday morning service, always punctual to the minute—an alert and reverent and audible worshipper and steadfast communicant.

"In his life he had had some narrow escapes. Once in his early years he was saved from drowning under the ice by a young hero who afterwards became Dean Milman; and once in the hunting-field he owed his life to a favourite horse, which, to its own pain, managed to tread aside, and spare its prostrate master's head. The horse was afterwards privileged for this service, and was never shot by its master.

"To the last Mr. Trollope was never weary of generous deeds, generally done on the spur of the moment. A labourer of looting propensities, and unable to obtain farm work, employed at the fences of North-end, out of charity, was seen by the gardener to take some fallen apples. The master of the house was informed, and the gardener suggested the policeman. Mr. Trollope, apparently in thunder, left his sanctum and MSS., came out and found the culprit eating his dinner under a tree, a piece of bread in one hand and an apple in the other. 'Who allowed you to take my apples?' said the thunder. 'I had nothing but bread, and it's better with an apple,' quoth Ishmael. Mr. Trollope walked indoors, cut some Homeric slices of ham and cheese from his luncheon-table, took them out and threw them into the man's lap, saying, 'Eat and *be better!*' It was just what he would have done as a Winchester boy fifty years ago, and a Winchester boy he was at heart to the end of his life. With characteristic tenderness of conscience he afterwards doubted whether he had done rightly, or the tale of his mercy would never have been told. No one ever was more vigorous in his hatred of what was wrong and mean; he was the perfect type of gentle English manhood and honour. It has been truly said by the *Saturday Review* that 'his loss to those who who were privileged to know him is inestimable.'

"'I have no fear of death itself, but only of long waiting for it. When once a man has made up his mind that God means to do him good, he ceases to fear death.' It was an unconscious translation of the golden words, 'Non erubesco vivere: neque mortem timeo, quia bonum habemus Dominum.' *Requiescat in pace.*"

Dwellers in the City and its environs may be surprised, perhaps, to learn that on Sunday last, when they were endeavouring, with more or less success, to endure patiently the terrible infliction of a dense London fog, at Epping Forest, distant from London only about half an hour's railway's ride, the sun was shining brilliantly in a cloudless sky, The fortunate people who happened to be strolling about the beautiful forest, especially at High Beech, witnessed a scene of calm and exquisite beauty such as has rarely been excelled, and the contrast between it and the terrible fog they had left in London so shortly before made it even more enjoyable. A white mist filled all the valleys, and the hills rose clear in the bright sunlight like islands in a summer sea. Many a poor invalid who has to endure the torture of semi-suffocation when these terrible London fogs come upon us, and who from various circumstances is unable to take a long journey, may be pleased to hear that in a little more than half an hour from Liverpool-street Station, bright sunshine, pure and invigorating air, and the beautiful forest scenery can be found, where they can remain in comparative comfort until the departure of their relentless foe.—*City Press.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor and violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A goodly number of old Carthusians met together on Tuesday within the time-worn walls of the Charterhouse in order to celebrate "Founder's-day." The proceedings commenced with a sermon in the chapel, which was preached by the Rev. Thomas G. Vyvyan, one of the masters of the Charterhouse. At six o'clock the dinner took place in the old hall, the stewards upon the occasion being Mr. C. G. Allan, Colonel Lonsdale Hale, Mr. E. M. Pollock, Mr. G. E. Smythe, and Mr. A. H. Tod. The company present numbered upwards of 80. The Rev. Dr. Currey, the master, presided. The usual loyal, patriotic, and other toasts having been duly honoured, the proceedings terminated, as usual, with the "Floreat æternum Carthusiana Domus."

An endeavour is being made to bring religious teachings and the principles of temperance home to the servants of the different railway companies throughout the kingdom, by means of missions. On Tuesday evening a well-attended meeting was held at 31, Oxford-square, W., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, in support of the Railway Mission, of which the Earl of Aberdeen is the president. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. A. Denny, and among those present were Lady Hope, Lady Congleton, Lady Smith, the Hon. H. Noel, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and others. Mr. S. Clark, the hon. secretary, made a statement, from which it appeared that the institution was originally started in 1872 under the name of the Railway Boys' Mission, which about twelve months ago became merged in the present association. The institution has established branches at Camden-town, at South Lambeth, and at Stamford-hill in London, and it is affiliated with a large number of country missions. Although the expenses of the different branches are kept down to the lowest practicable point, the association is urgently in need of funds to enable it to carry on its work. The meeting was addressed by Lady Hope and others, who gave an account of the progress which had been made.

At the Devonport School Board on Tuesday the half-quarterly report of the Finance Committee as to the liabilities was read. Mr. Rundle said he should like to call attention to one or two items which he thought too heavy. It appeared that in the short time in which fires had been necessary a bill for £7 had accumulated for the Stoke school. Four tons of coal and a ton of coke had been burned in about twenty-five days, and the quantity certainly seemed excessive. The other matter was the water supply of the same school. A larger bill had been run up here as contrasted with that in other schools. They also paid meter-rent to the Water Company; but if the company wished to measure the water they should certainly do it at their own expense. On the other hand, why should not a school be served with water in the same way as a dwelling-house? He would propose that the present contract with the company should be annulled and that a new one entered into, if necessary, on different terms. After a short discussion, it was resolved that Mr. Rundle's motion should be considered at the next meeting.

For the first time in Cornwall the marriage of a Salvation Army "captain"—or rather of two "captains"—according to the "rubric" of the Salvation Army, took place on Tuesday at Falmouth, in the Army's "barracks," Webber-street, and created a good deal of interest. The proceedings were of a novel nature, and were characterised by that religious enthusiasm which is so conspicuous in all Salvation Army services. The bride and bridegroom, "Captain" Jane Edmonds Hockey, of Norwich, and "Captain" Walter Henry Weeden, of Falmouth, first proceeded to the registrar's office, where they were legally married, and immediately afterwards went to the Salvation Army "barrack," where they were re-married according to the formulary of the Army. The chapel was crowded, the audience consisting almost entirely of females. The bride and bridegroom, who wore the Army uniform, took up their position on the platform, and were accompanied thereon by a large number of other "captains" both male and female, from the surrounding districts, and by Major Davey, of Plymouth, who conducted the service. As the procession entered the building there were several shouts of "Amen!" and "Hallelujah!" but upon one of the men on the platform, who throughout the whole of the service conducted himself in a singular demonstrative way, rising up and crying "Fire a volley!" loud responses of "Amens!" were raised. The first part of the proceedings were similar to those of an ordinary "Army" meeting, the reading-out of the hymn, the singing, and the prayers being liberally interspersed with ejaculations which at times completely drowned the voice of the speaker. The demonstrative little man before referred to was particularly loud and frequent in his observations, which were sometimes of a curious nature, as, for instance, when the name of Christ was mentioned he exclaimed "He is a beauty!" and when the words of Isaiah were read "Cry out and shout, thou inhabitants of Zion," he substituted the words "inhabitants of Falmouth," causing much laughter. Major Davey then rose, and, in a jesting way, said to him, "If you don't be quiet I won't invite you to another wedding." This caused much laughter, in the course of which the demonstrative person shouted "Glory be to God, I can't help it." The reading of the chapter from Isaiah was then continued, the "captain" who read it remarking that "the Salvation Army intended to go about crying out and shouting, since they had God's Word for so doing." The little man here yelled "Amen!" with such vehemence as to create more laughter, in which he himself joined. "Major" Davey then delivered a short address, in which he said the Salvation Army believed in doing everything "decently and in order," and to the glory of God. That morning's service had been announced as a "holiness meeting." Well, he supposed the "captain" was a little bit bashful, and did not like to announce it as a "Hallelujah Wedding." (Shouts of "God bless them both.") They would, therefore, proceed with that part of the business lest they should forget. The little man remarked, "Now, don't make her nervous," which again raised a laugh. After the singing of a duet, "Jesus is my Saviour," with a particularly lively chorus, "Major" Davey read the following "Articles of Marriage":—"1. We solemnly declare that we do not seek this marriage simply to please ourselves, and that we believe it will enable us better to serve and please God and work in the interests of the Salvation Army. 2. We promise never to allow our marriage to lessen in any way our devotion to God and the Army. 3. We do severally promise that we will never try to prevent others doing or giving anything that is in his or her power to do or give to help the Army. 4. We also promise to use all our influence with each other to promote our constant and entire self-sacrifice for the salvation of the world. 5. We promise always to regard and arrange our home in every way as a Salvation Army officer's quarters, and to train everyone in it to faithful service in the Salvation Army. 6. We promise, whether together or apart, always to do our utmost, as soldiers of the Salvation Army, never to allow it to be injured or hindered by any one without doing our best to prevent or overcome such injury or hindrance. 7. Should either of us cease to be an efficient officer, owing to sickness, death, or any other cause, we engage that the remaining one shall continue, to the best of his or her ability, to fulfil all these promises." "Major" Davey then asked the bride and bridegroom, if they wished to be married on these terms, to stand forward. This they did, the bridegroom and then the bride offering up each a short prayer, which was followed by singing. A flag, which had been hanging from the gallery, was at this stage taken down by one of the "captains" and held over "Major" Davey while he continued the ceremony. Each having made several declarations, in which the foregoing "articles of marriage" were, for the most part, incorporated, the customary declaration was likewise made, with the addition of the phrase "as my continual comrade in this war," both adding, "and this I declare upon my honour as a true Salvation soldier of Jesus Christ." The bride was given away by Mr. Paddy, the treasurer of the Falmouth corps. As "Captain" Weeden put the ring on her finger he said, after "Major" Davey, "I put this ring upon your finger as a continual sign that we are married, under the solemn pledges we have this day given, to live and fight for God and the Salvation Army." "Major" Davey added, "In the name of God and the Salvation Army I declare you to be man and wife together." This was followed by shouts of "Amen!" "God bless you both!" "God bless the Army!" The "marriage service" proper concluded at this point, but the proceedings were continued for some time, various "captains" detailing their "experiences," and some of them praying. In his prayer one of them remarked "I am not only married to a wife, but I am married to Jesus. But my wife is No. 2, Christ is No. 1." A blind lad also played on the concertina and sang several Salvation Army songs, and Mrs. Weeden gave a short address, in which said she was "ready to go through floods and flames for Jesus." After a few moments of silent prayer "Major" Davy asked anyone to pray who wished, whereupon the demonstrative little man excitedly responded. With the singing of "All hail the power of Jesu's name" the service concluded. At the invitation of "Captain" Weeden the Mayor of Falmouth (Mr. T. B. Rundell) was present at the ceremony, at the conclusion of which he spoke to "Captain" Weeden, and promised him that while he was Mayor the Army might always rely upon police protection in Falmouth. The "festival" was continued throughout the day. There were "War Memories" and a "Marriage Feast" in the afternoon, and a "Hosannah meeting" in the evening.

There was a serious renewal of the disturbances in connection with the Salvation Army at Honiton on Sunday night. A large number of "Skeletonists" and boys, numbering altogether nearly 200, assembled outside the barracks soon after six o'clock, and as the members of the Salvation Army came up one by one they were assailed with bags of red ochre, flour, &c. The Salvationists, under Captain Lomas, had a prayer meeting before the service, and during this the mob outside amused themselves by throwing stones on the skylight and breaking the handle and lock off the door. On the hall being opened for the evening service it was speedily filled with roughs, who were bent upon mischief, and who interrupted the proceedings by their wild shouting and by throwing red ochre and flour. In fact, so much was the meeting interrupted that it had to be brought to an abrupt termination. On leaving the hall some of the Salvationists were pursued by the mob, and took shelter in a cottage occupied by Mrs. Palmer, whose son is a prominent member of the Salvation Army, and is distinguished among the "Skeletonists" by the cognomen of "Bloater." As soon as the people had entered the house, a huge stone was thrown, smashing in the whole window, including the casement. Some of the boys then proceeded to the house of Mr. Denner—a "lieutenant" of the Salvation Army, whose windows have been repeatedly broken—and smashed several panes of glass there. The police, is endeavouring to keep order at the barracks, were freely pelted.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 4, at Gibraltar, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. GREENLAND, 2nd Essex Regiment (Pompadours), of a son.

Dec. 8, at 8, Star-hill-terrace, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. B. FORSTER, Vicar of Bobbing, of a daughter.

Dec. 9, at Duke House, Trowbridge, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. ARNOLD GEM, M.A., of a daughter.

Dec. 10, at Shuckburgh Vicarage, Daventry, the wife of the Rev. SEPTIMUS KINGSFORD, of a daughter.

Dec. 11, at Compton, Petersfield, the wife of Commander WILLIAM THORNTON DOWN, of a son.

Dec. 11, at Welbourn Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. F. A. LESLIE MELVILLE, of a son.

Dec. 11, at 11, Gloucester-row, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. W. F. R. BUCKLE, B.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5, at St. Mary's, Guildford, HAROLD, eldest surviving son of the Rev. J. H. SWALE, Ingfield, Yorkshire, to ALICE, second daughter of Captain ALFRED PARISH, R.N.E.

Dec. 5, at the parish church of Waterlooville, Hants, EDMOND WATERT H OSBINGSBY, fourth son of the Hon. J. A. ERSKINE (MAR), to EVELINA FLORENCE, second daughter of the late GEORGE JONES, Esq., of Cooper Grange, &c., Trinidad.

Dec. 7, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., ARTHUR TENNYSON, fifth son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, Rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, to EMMA LOUISA MAYNARD, daughter of the late Rev. Forster Maynard, Rector of Kirk Bramwith, Yorks.

Dec. 7, at St. Thomas's Church, Lymington, WILLIAM FRASER BISCOE, son of the late Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Newton, Invernessshire, to MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of F. H. CROZIER, Esq. (late Madras Civil Service), of Delawarr, Lymington, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart., of Walhampton, Lymington, Hants.

Dec. 7, at Great Greenford Church, Middlesex, Major-General CHARLES MOCLINTOCK COTTON, to EMMA, eldest daughter of CHARLES BENTLEY BINGLEY, Esq., of Stanhope Park, Greenford.

Dec. 9, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, JOHN P. HOGAN, Civil Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, to KATE, eldest daughter of THOMAS OAKLEY, of No. 2, Lombard-street, E.C.

Dec. 9, at Cambo, Fife, ANDREW GILBERT WAUCHOPE, Captain in the 1st Battalion Black Watch, to ELYTIA RUTH, second daughter of Sir THOS. ERSKINE, Bart., of Cambo.

Dec. 12, at Old Alresford, Hants, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Sumner, Rector of Burlton, Hants, uncle of the bride, the Rev. BARRINGTON GORE BROWNE, Rector of Peper Harow, Surrey, to LOUISA MARY ALICE, younger daughter of the Rev. GEORGE HENRY SUMNER, Rector of Old Alresford, Hants, and Honorary Canon of Winchester.

Dec. 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. CLEMENT WILLOUGHBY BEAN, M.A., Vicar of Brigg, Cumberland, grandson of the late Major Willoughby Bean, Coldstream Guards, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late RICHARD BASSETT, Esq., of Mapperley, Notts.

DEATHS.

Dec. 6, at Chichester, at the residence of her son-in-law, FRANCES MINTON, widow of the Rev. S. Minton, M.A., formerly of Brighton, and Ryton, Shropshire, aged 55.

Dec. 6, at 148, Crown-street, Aberdeen. CHARLES FOX GRIFFITH, late Manager of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, aged 73.

Dec. 7, at 255, Southampton-street, Camberwell, RUTH, the wife of FREDERICK FERMER, late Principal Clerk of Her Majesty's Customs, aged 65.

Dec. 7, at St. Andrew's, Fife, N.B., GILBERT DOUGLAS, youngest son of Sir CHARLES M. OCHTERLONY, Baronet, of Ochterlony, Forfarshire, N.B., in his 16th year.

Dec. 8, of apoplexy, at her residence, Claremont Place, Leicester, SARAH, widow of the Rev. WILLIAM BEAN, late of Tulse-hill, London, in her 78th year.

Dec. 9, at Peterborough, EMMA FRANCES SAUNDERS, widow of the late Dean of Peterborough, aged 67 years.

Dec. 9, very suddenly, at 27, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, Sir HUGH ALLAN, of Ravenscrag, Montreal, Canada, aged 72.

Dec. 9, at Oxford, LOUISA, wife of J. P. LIGHTFOOT, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, aged 52.

Dec. 10, at Hackney, ELIZABETH, widow of the Rev. JOHN BAYLDON, M.A., and second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Cresswell, of Creech St. Michael, Somerset, aged 65.

Dec. 11, at 51, Argyll-road, Kensington, of inflammation of the lungs, SOPHIA LEONORA, youngest child of the late Rev. WILLIAM BULLER, of Lanreath and Pelynt, Cornwall, and Rector of Hemington, Somerset, in the 33rd year of her age.

Dec. 11, at 26, Granville-place, Portman-square, Mrs. LOWNDES-STONE-NORTON, aged 42.

Dec. 11, at 96, Sydney-place, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. GORDON, daughter of the eleventh Baron Lord Blayney.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 7.45, LOVE AND MONEY. Concludes with FOGGED.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.40, THE SILVER KING. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.40, BACHELOR HALL. At 8, THE CRITIC. At 9.45, YOUNG FRA DIAVOLO.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, a new play, entitled IMPULSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE HEIR-AT-LAW. At 9.30, FROLIQUE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, DR. DAVEY.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, THE RIVALS.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.20, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, GILLS AND BOYS. Concludes with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PERI. At 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, WEDDED BLISS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MELITA; OR, THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER. At 7.30, THE FIRST BREEZE.

SURREY THEATRE—This Evening, at 7.30, JANE EYRE; OR, POOR RELATIONS. Followed by LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE RULING PASSION. On Monday next, FOR EVER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, Great Organ, Company's Band, Dr. Lynn's Marvellous Performance; Jennion's Marionettes, Skating Rink, &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Daily; Saturday, Half-a-crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Every Day, at 3 and 8, Grand Variety Entertainment. Enormous Success. Constant Change in Programme. The Aviaries and Tanks newly stocked. Miss and Willie BECKWITH, saving life from drowning. Cooper's Performing Lions. In the Picture Gallery, Exhibition of Pictures illustrating British Field Sports and the Old Coaching Days. The JAVANESE GAMELAN, or Native Orchestra of 18 Persons, perform daily Music and Dance Movements in the Annexe from 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—The Great and Unrivalled Troupe, Matchless Stud of Horses, the Best of Riders, the Best of Gymnasts, and the best of Clowns.—EVERY EVENING.—Doors open at seven commence at 7.30. Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, doors open at 2, commence at 2.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 2s., and 1s. Children under ten half-price. Box-office open from ten to four.—Proprietor and Director, Charles Hengler.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris, Dec. 15.

The difference of opinion in the Ministry respecting the Tonkin expedition has now become so serious that the Government have decided to abandon the expedition altogether. This divergence will have other consequences; and changes in the composition of the Cabinet are probable. The resignation of the Minister of Marine is considered certain, and it is on the cards that we are on the eve of a Ministerial crisis.

Berlin, Dec. 15.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of to-day is informed that, in view of the fact reported from several quarters that the French, wherever possible, manifest disinclination to purchase articles of German manufacture, it is intended, as regards France, not to maintain the present moderate scale of duties, and in particular to subject sparkling wines and *articles de Paris* to higher rates.

Rangoon, Dec. 15.

Rumours are current here that King Theebaw is desirous of re-opening negotiations with the Indian Government.

Calcutta, Dec. 15.

The Strandbank Jute Press has been totally destroyed by fire.

Belfast, Dec. 15.

A fire broke out in the match factory in Belfast to-day, to which four workers have fallen victims. There were 13 persons in the drying department, of whom all made their escape with the exception of two young girls, who, owing to the dense volume of smoke, were unable to reach the doorway. A man named Johnston, father of one of the girls, and who is also employed in the factory, made a rush through the flames to reach the poor girls, but in his attempt he got his face and hands burned. Afterwards the bodies of three women and one man were found charred to a cinder.

SOCIETY.

Lady Monckton, Sir Charles Young, and their well-known amateur troupe gave dramatic performances at Lewes on Monday and Tuesday in aid of the Egyptian War Fund for the relief of the families of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or wounded in the late war. These performances, given at the instance of Mr. Willoughby, of the South-Eastern Circuit, are said to be the first which have taken place on a provincial stage for the patriotic object mentioned. The *Sussex Advertiser* says that they were entirely successful. They were supported either by patronage or personal attendance by the leading county families. The acting was excellent, especially on the second day, when the programme of the evening included Tom Taylor's "Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" and "To Oblige Benson." In these plays Lady Monckton, Sir Charles Young, and Mr. Quintin Twiss obtained most decided successes and were repeatedly applauded. The other piece given was the dramatic adaptation of Mr. Yates's "Black Sheep."

The marriage of Mr. Charles Molesworth Tuke, third son of Mr. Harrington Tuke, M.D., of Chiswick and Albemarle-street, with Miss Mary Ella Wylde, second daughter of Mr. William H. Wylde, C.M.G., of the Foreign Office, took place on Tuesday at St. John's Church, Grove Park. The bride, who was attended by six bridesmaids, wore a dress of cream satin and brocade, and, over a wreath of real orange blossoms, a long lace veil fastened by a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids—Miss Kate Wylde, sister of the bride; Miss Stobart, Miss Frith, Miss Johnstone, Miss Salt, and Miss Tuke—wore dresses of gloire de Dijon satin and cream Rubens hats turned up with brown velvet, and trimmed with silk and cream ostrich feathers. They carried bouquets of gloire de Dijon roses, the gift of the best man, Mr. Seymour Tuke. The wedding party afterwards assembled at Mr. Wylde's residence, the Manor House, Chiswick, for breakfast, at which about seventy relatives and friends met. The presents were numerous and costly. Mrs. Tuke received about 100 guests in the evening, in celebration of the event.

Miss Newman, eldest daughter of Sir Lydston Newman, Bart., was married on Tuesday at Mamhead to Major Murphy, late of the 5th Dragoons, son of Mr. Patrick Edward Murphy, Ballinacloon, co. Westmeath, Ireland. At the main entrance to the mansion of the bride's father was erected a splendid triumphal arch with the word "Welcome;" the parish church was also decorated for the occasion, and there were many other signs of rejoicing. The ceremony was fixed to take place at eleven o'clock, and about that time the bridegroom arrived at the church, accompanied by his best man (Captain L. Murphy, 4th Dragoons). He was shortly afterwards followed by the bride, who was led to the altar by her father. The bride wore a bodice and train of the richest pearl white brocaded silk over a skirt of satin duchesse of the same shade, trimmed with most exquisite Brussels lace and small bouquets of bridal flowers, with a wreath of beautifully mounted flowers to correspond with those on the skirt and bodice. She also wore a costly Brussels lace veil, the gift of Lady Newman. The bridesmaids were five in number—Miss M. J. Newman, sister of the bride; Miss Murphy, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marcella Orpen, Miss Emily Orpen, and Miss Dawes. They were attired alike in dresses composed of the new pink figured Ottoman silk, arranged with Chuddah cashmere of the same shade, and trimmed with old Valenciennes lace, with hats of crême plush, with pink plumes à la sirène. Each carried a handsome fan of the same lace as that on their dresses, trimmed with pink and crême flowers. But pretty as were these toilets, Master Robert Newman, the son and heir of Sir Lydston, perhaps attracted most attention in his capacity of train-bearer to the bride. He was dressed as a Court page of the last century in a most charming costume of rich cardinal-coloured plush, relieved with gold trimmings. The toilet of Lady Newman was also much admired. It was composed of the palest possible shade of the new electric-coloured satin duchesse, with the same shade of satin and cardinal brocade, trimmed with costly Point de Flandres lace, bonnet, &c., *en suite*. The bride's travelling dress was arranged with cardinal Persian cashmere, and trimmed with wide brown ostrich feather trimming, jacket of the same, with bonnet and muff to match. The bride's dresses and trousseau, also the dresses of the bridesmaids, of Lady Newman, Master Newman, and many of the guests, were supplied from the establishment of Mrs. J. T. Tucker and Sons, High-street, Exeter. Among those present at the service, which was solemnised by the Rev. E. C. Orpen, vicar of Mamhead, were Lady Newman, Sir John and Lady Duntze, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Fryer, Mrs. Henry Palk, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes, and Captain Murphy (7th Dragoons). A number of school children awaited the egress of the happy pair from the church, and strewed flowers in their way. The tenants of the Mamhead and Ashton estates were invited to tea at the mansion, and provision was also made for the entertainment of the tenants on the other estates.

Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale had a small party last Saturday, the 9th inst. Amongst those present were the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, who wore a black dress trimmed with black lace, wreath of dark currants; the Netherlands Minister and Mdme. de Bylandt, whose dress was black. Viscountess Dalrymple wore white satin cut square, trimmed with white lace, small wreath of red flowers on her hair; Lady Jane Taylor, black corded silk, trimmed with jet and black crape; Lady Coutts Lindsay black velvet bodice and train over a plain skirt of gold-embossed velvet; Lady Francis Gordon, prune-coloured satin, trimmed with narrow white lace; Lady Fanny Lambert, black skirt, trimmed with narrow black lace, bodice made with a buckle fastening a waistbelt; Miss Cecile Lambert, black satin dress, train caught up *en paniers*, with a deep fringe of jet over a skirt trimmed with flounces of narrow black lace; Miss Violet Lambert was in pink gauze; Miss Pereira wore gold-coloured satin, trimmed with a passementerie of beads to match; Miss Stonor, white satin; and the two Misses Townshend Wilson in dead-gold satin, bodices made with long coat tails. Mrs. Moncrieffe sang several times, and the audience appreciated her rendering highly. She wore dark red silk, trimmed with black lace. The two Misses Keith Falconer wore white muslin, trimmed with écru-coloured lace.

Lady Brassey intends giving a ball at Normanhurst Court on the 20th inst., to be followed the next day by a children's dance, and a servants' ball on the 23rd.

Viscountess Combermere entertained a few friends at dinner last Saturday evening. Amongst them the Hon. Mrs. Hunter, who wore a costume of cream-coloured satin de Lyon, and a handsome ruby scarf of velours de Genès, trimmed with black Chantilly lace, Lady Wilmot-Horton, Mr. Bethune, &c. The table decorations consisted of gold épergnes filled with autumn fruits and flowers, whilst upon a carpet of ivy and ferns Japanese cranes and blue-legged adjutants figured.

The marriage of Mr. Algernon Elwes, of Colesborne, Gloucestershire, with Miss Cicely Coope, fourth daughter of Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., of Rochetts, South Weald, was celebrated on the 7th inst. at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, London, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The bride, who arrived at a quarter to twelve, entered the church upon the arm of her father, and was attended by seven bridesmaids. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossom, a Brussels lace veil and a wreath of orange blossom, and carried a bouquet. The bridesmaids uniformly wore dresses of white nun's cloth trimmed with white marabout and satin, and white straw bonnets trimmed with white satin and lace and crimson velvet, except that two, who are young children, wore white straw hats trimmed with white satin and lace. Each bridesmaid wore a gold brooch in the form of a branch of mistletoe set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. After the service, the party repaired to the residence of Mr. Coope, in Upper Brook-street, where the wedding breakfast was served, and a company of over fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down. Early in the afternoon the newly-married pair left for the south of England. At South Weald the event was celebrated with appropriate rejoicings.

The marriage was celebrated, on the 6th inst., at the church of St. Andrew, Ashton-on-Ribble, of Miss Goodair, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodair, J.P., of Ashton-park, to Captain Edward Hegan, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, third son of the late John Hegan, Esq., of Queen's-gate, London. At half-past eleven the bridegroom, his brother, Mr. G. V. Hegan, R.N., and Captain Goodair, one of the brothers of the bride, arrived, and were followed by Geo. Melly, Esq., Major Lawrence, Mr. H. Goodair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hegan, Miss Phelps, the Mayor of Preston (Alderman Garlick), and Miss Geddes. A few minutes after half-past eleven the bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father. Following her were the four bridesmaids, each of whom carried a beautiful basket of flowers given by the bride, the handles being decorated with red and green ribbons, the colours of the bridegroom's regiment. The bridesmaids were grouped in the form of a cross. The bride's dress was composed of a petticoat of white cut velvet with deep satin kiltings. The bodice and train were of ottoman silk, richly trimmed with Brussels lace. A veil of plain tulle, and the wreath and garniture were composed of natural orange blossoms and white orchids, which, with the bouquet of choice and rare flowers carried by the bride, were presented by the bridegroom. The dresses of the bridesmaids were of white silk, trimmed with Spanish lace flounces, the regimental colours of the bridegroom being introduced in the form of broad silk scarves. There was a full choral service. The bride was given away by her father; and at the conclusion of the service the wedding party proceeded to the vestry, where the register was signed, and the newly-married couple entered their carriage amid a shower of rice, and were driven to Ashton Park. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left Preston for London, *en route* for Rome.

The capital sentence passed upon the five men who pleaded guilty to complicity with the Maamtrasna murders has been commuted by the Lord-Lieutenant to one of penal servitude for life.

THE FIRE AT HAMPTON COURT.

The Palace was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and handed over by him to Henry VIII. Most of this was burnt in 1690, and the rest of the present Palace is the work of William III. The following are the particulars of the fire:—The apartment in which the fire broke out belongs to a suite occupied by Mrs. Crofton, one of the ladies who, by the favour of the Queen, are permitted to reside in the Palace, since its use as a Royal abode has been discontinued. The suite is situated on the third floor of the north-east corner of the Palace, having a fine view to the front over Bushey Park in the direction of Teddington, and extending in the rear to a cloistered quadrangle known by the name of Fountain Court. Next to the suite occupied by Mrs. Crofton is a set of rooms in the occupation of Mrs. E. C. Hoare, and, according to the most trustworthy account, the fire was first discovered by a young woman in the service of the latter lady. About half-past seven on Thursday morning the maid in question, while crossing Fountain Court, noticed smoke and flames issuing from one of the bedrooms occupied by Mrs. Crofton's servants. She gave the alarm, and running indoors called the attention of Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Crofton's cook, to the occurrence. Mrs. Lucas proceeded to the bedroom, on her way arousing the sleeping inmates of the other apartments, but when she arrived at the scene of the conflagration the smoke apparently overcame her, for, about half an hour afterwards, her lifeless body was discovered in the room adjoining that in which the fire originated. After the fire had been extinguished an overturned benzoline lamp was found on the floor near the bed. As soon as the alarm of fire was given, a number of the soldiers quartered at the Palace hurried to the spot, and in a very short space of time had begun to pour water into the burning building from the hydrants with which the corridors and courtyards are plentifully studded. Meanwhile the four firemen living inside the Palace walls had got the steam-engine out on the terrace overlooking Bushey Park, and the other members of the Hampton Fire Brigade arriving quickly, a large volume of water was soon being thrown into the threatened apartments. In order to be prepared for all emergencies, however, Superintendent Moorman telegraphed to all the neighbouring villages for assistance, and before long contingents from the Kingston, Surbiton, Twickenham, Richmond, and Moulsey fire brigades were on their way to the scene. Fortunately, their assistance was not required, for by the time they arrived at Hampton Court the local brigade had obtained the mastery of the flames, and though the fire was not yet entirely subdued, all danger of its spreading to the eastern end was over. From the servants' bedroom the flames appear to have made their way to the drawing-room, and thence to the dining-room. In both of the last-named apartments there was much costly *bric-à-brac*, and the furniture was of extreme value from its antiquity. Thanks to the assistance of the Hussars, much of this property was rescued from the flames, though, of course, some portion of it had to be sacrificed, and the carved oak panelling and wainscoting, which could not be removed, was almost totally destroyed. From Mrs. Crofton's apartments the fire spread to those of Mrs. Hoare, and here, too, the damage done to the oak ceilings and panels was irreparable, though much of her valuable portable property was saved. By this time the water which was being poured into the burning rooms on every side, from the engine on the terrace by way of the front windows, and from the Fountain Court by way of the staircase and the back windows, was beginning to take effect, and, the flames gradually losing their intensity, the firemen and soldiers were enabled to approach nearer to the spot of the initial outbreak. It was at this period that Private Bayford and Captain Slade found the dead body of Mrs. Lucas. As far as can be ascertained only two pictures of value have perished in the fire, and it is not yet known whether they were either of the famous heirlooms which hang upon the walls of the Palace in such profusion. Though the fire itself was confined to the suites of apartments occupied by Mrs. Hoare and Mrs. Crofton, these ladies were by no means the only sufferers. The tons of water poured into the rooms showed how excellent were the preparations for coping with an outbreak of the kind at Hampton Court. Immediately below the scene of the conflagration are situate the suites of apartments occupied by Lady Torrens and Mrs. R. Fitzroy, and here, as in the rooms on the first floor occupied by Lady Grey, much damage was done by the water, which found out every weak spot in the ceiling and poured through. In anticipation of this, however, all pictures, of which there were many of great value in the rooms, were removed to places of better security, and everything else likely to suffer from a drenching was carried away to other parts of the building. It was decided, with much reluctance, to leave the rich tapestry still hanging, it being hoped that the water would not seriously mar its beauty. The Queen telegraphed to express her regret upon hearing of the fire, and requesting information as to the extent of the damage done. Mr. Chart, the clerk of works, sent a prompt reply to this Royal message, which would modify the alarm naturally caused by the somewhat exaggerated reports which first became current. The actual damage done by the fire to furniture and building is not now supposed to exceed £5,000 or £6,000, but it may be taken that at least an equal amount of injury was unavoidably done by water. It is a curious coincidence that the Palace fire brigade had gone through one of their usual drills on Wednesday night. As soon as Superintendent Moorman received an alarm of the fire, he ordered steam to be got up for the engine and the hydrants to be prepared. The soldiers aided with the promptitude and obedient precision resulting from military discipline. In the course of the evening there were very many visitors to the Palace, including friends of the residents, among whom the event of the morning had necessarily excited much alarm. Among those who went to Hampton to inspect the damaged rooms was his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, who was conducted to the scene of the fire by Superintendent Moorman and Captain Shean, vice-president of the Fire Brigades' Association of the United Kingdom.

The Town Buildings at Dumbarton were destroyed by fire on Monday.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

1. C o Q
2. O rn U
3. U niqu E
4. R eveng E
5. T allie N

Correct solutions have been received from Beverly, Bruce, Chestnut, Calverin, Cousins, Conjecture, Dunstan, Dumfoodle, Hadji, Iris, Jib, Kenmore, Knole, Katydid, Ketha, Libya, Land-o'-Nod, Lance, Mere Hazard, Mac, M. A. E. B., Mrs. Mums, Noremac, Persevere, Peewit, Pusscat-mew, Roma, Roselyn, Sarnia, Spero, Wylmcote, and Zyx.—32 correct; 15 incorrect; total, 47.

Bruce.—The word "Screws" applies to the trade of Mr. Chamberlain, who introduced the Caucus into England.

The publication of the Special Tie Acrostic is unavoidably delayed until next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

My first and second should be poles asunder,
Yet now if they are parted all men wonder.

1.

When Gengulphus's head on the table was brought,
The jester of *me*, as he saw the guests, thought.

2.

To a verdict sometimes, when occasion they see,
By way of suggestion, a jury add *me*.

3.

On *me* my daughter called, the Oread fair,
Abandoned and alone in her despair.

4.

Stately and graceful, by all children loved.

5.

Costly to England has thy friendship proved.

Myles Joyce, Patrick Joyce, and Patrick Casey, who had been convicted of having taken part in the murder of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna, were hanged in Galway Gaol this morning. The convicts rose at six o'clock; none of them having slept continuously during the night. At seven they were visited by Father Greavan, who remained with them till the end. None of the men would eat breakfast. About eight o'clock Marwood entered the cells for the purpose of pinioning the arms of the convicts. To this operation Patrick Joyce and Patrick Casey submitted quietly; but Myles Joyce protested with great vehemence his innocence of the crime for which he was to suffer, and resisted Marwood slightly. At a quarter-past eight o'clock Myles Joyce emerged from the prison supported by two warders, and uttering a number of exclamations in protestation of his innocence. He was followed by Patrick Casey, and he again by Patrick Joyce, both of whom were also supported. As each of the convicts emerged from the prison, he seemed, from a hurried glance around, to expect to recognise somebody among those present. As the procession proceeded, the service of the Roman Catholic Church for the dying was repeated by Father Greavan, but only one of the prisoners, Patrick Joyce, made a response. With the exception of Casey the condemned men ascended the steps of the scaffold without assistance, and when they had been placed under the ropes which were dangling from the cross-beam Myles Joyce, turning to the spectators, made a number of exclamations in Irish to the effect that he was innocent. When Marwood approached to adjust the rope on his neck he resisted slightly. Father Greavan approached and spoke to him, but he nevertheless continued to speak loudly while the noose was adjusted on his neck and the necks of the other two men, who submitted quietly, and after the white cap had been drawn over his face he moved his head, so that Marwood had again to arrange the noose. Even then he did not stop speaking, exclaiming, "I am going before my God, and I am as innocent as the child unborn. I neither raised hand nor foot against the people. I had neither hand, act, nor part in the murders." The prison was surrounded by sentries all night, and a body of policemen were on duty outside this morning to quell any disturbance which might arise, but scarcely a dozen persons assembled at the gate, even after the black flag had been run up to show that the sentence of the law had been carried out.

The three men who followed the Maamtrasna murderers to the Joyce's hut, and who gave such valuable evidence at the trial, and who have been rewarded by the Government, have returned to their homes. The authorities offered to send them out of the country, but they refused the offer, and also declined protection at their own homes, asserting that the feeling of the people in the district is so strongly in their favour that they do not require it.

Dr. Yavorsky's new work, *The Journey of the Russian Mission through Afghanistan*, has been translated, with the author's sanction, into English by Mr. W. Marvin, and will be published in a week or two. The book has excited great interest in Russia on account of its attack on General Stolietoff.

Printed and Published by Thomas Dixon, at the Office, No. 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.—Saturday, Dec. 16, 1882.